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House, Senate Key Votes of 1957

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of Aug. 30, 1957

BILL		HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
Mideast Doctrine	(H J Res 117)	Reported 1/25/57	Passed 1/30/57	Reported 2/14/57	Passed 3/5/57	Signed 3/9/57
Foreign Aid	(S 2130)	Reported 7/9/57	Passed 7/19/57	Reported 6/7/57	Passed 6/14/57	Signed 8/14/57
OTC Membership	(HR 6630)					
Hardship Immigration Cases	(S 2792)	Reported 8/19/57	Passed 8/28/57	Reported 8/20/57	Passed 8/21/57	
School Aid	(S 872) (HR 1)	Reported 5/28/57	Rejected 7/25/57			
Civil Rights	(HR 6127)	Reported 4/1/57	Passed 6/18/57	Committee Bypassed	Passed 8/7/57	
Alaska Statehood	(S 49) (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57		Reported 8/30/57		
Hawaii Statehood	(S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed		Reported 8/30/57		
Excise, Corporation Taxes	(HR 4090)	Reported 2/7/57	Passed 3/14/57	Reported 3/25/57	Passed 3/27/57	Signed 3/29/57
Small Business Administration	(S 2504) (HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	Reported 7/9/57	Passed 8/2/57	Signed 8/3/57
Minimum Wage Extension	(S 1139)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Completed		
FBI Files	(S 2377)	Reported 7/5/57	Passed 8/27/57	Reported 8/15/57	Passed 3/26/57	
Federal Judges' Tenure	(HR 110)	Reported 2/27/57	Passed 3/19/57	Reported 8/22/57	Passed 8/26/57	
Housing	(HR 6659)	Reported 4/8/57	Passed 5/9/57	Reported 5/20/57	Passed 5/29/57	Signed 7/12/57
Higher Postal Rates	(HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57	Passed 8/13/57	Hearings Underway		
Postal Pay Raise	(HR 2474)	Reported 7/8/57	Passed 7/23/57	Reported 7/22/57	Passed 8/27/57	
Federal Pay Raise	(HR 2452)	Reported 7/30/57	Passed 8/9/57	Reported 7/25/57	Passed 8/27/57	
Hells Canyon	(S 555) (HR 5)	Rejected 7/24/57		Reported 5/15/57	Passed 6/21/57	
Niagara Power	(HR 8643)	Reported 7/23/57	Passed 8/1/57	Reported 6/27/57	Passed 8/12/57	Signed 8/21/57
TVA Financing	(S 1869) (HR 4266)	Reported 8/13/57		Reported 7/2/57	Passed 8/9/57	
Natural Gas Regulation	(HR 8525)	Reported 7/19/57				
Presidential Disability		Hearings Completed				
Int'l. Atomic Energy Agency	(HR 8992)	Reported 7/31/57	Passed 8/8/57	Reported 7/31/57	Passed 8/9/57	Signed 8/28/57

Appropriations -- The President signed the Treasury-Post Office appropriation (HR 4897) May 27; the Executive Offices appropriation (HR 5788) June 5; the State-Justice-Judiciary bill (HR 6871) June 11; the Commerce Department bill (HR 6700) June 13; the District of Columbia bill (HR 6500) June 27; Independent Offices bill (HR 6070) June 29; Labor-Health, Education and Welfare (HR 6287) June 29; the Interior Department appropriation (HR 5189) July 1; Legislative appropriation (HR 7599) July 1; the Defense appropriation (HR 7665) Aug. 2; the Agriculture appropriation (HR 7441) Aug. 2; the Public Works appropriation (HR 8090) Aug. 26. (For funds breakdown, see p. 1049)

CIVIL RIGHTS, ECONOMY MEMORABLE IN 1957

Civil rights, economy, schools, the atom and the Middle East will be history's by-words to identify the first session of the 85th Congress. Unique in its beginnings, it established several precedents before adjourning Aug. 30.

Most memorable of these was the passage of a civil rights bill, the first since 1875. That this was done without a full-scale southern filibuster and with a rare accommodation of viewpoint will set this Congress apart.

This session also saw a major defeat for President Eisenhower, the defeat of a bill to provide Federal aid to school construction. This, in turn, may have been among the first stirrings of a significant rejection, in the thinking of Congress, of major Federal participation in state and local affairs, especially where large amounts of money are involved. The session also stirred the cauldron of world history by passage of the Mideast Doctrine and approval of United States participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency.

An interesting but less important record set in the 1957 session of Congress was the introduction of more bills and resolutions than in any previous session. A mere fraction of these received any action at all, but they remain alive through 1958.

Much of the work of this Congress, as with its predecessors, depended on its relations with the Administration. These were greatly influenced by the 85th Congress being the first since 1848 to be elected by the party in opposition to that winning the Presidency. Also affecting relations between the Executive and Congress was the 22nd Amendment limiting President Eisenhower to two terms in office.

What Members Think

Congressional Quarterly conducted a spot-check of Senators and Representatives, asking their opinions on the accomplishments and failures of the first session of the 85th Congress.

They consider cuts in the President's request for appropriations of \$64 billion as their leading accomplishment in 1957. Congressional wrestling with the President's budget resulted in final approval of \$59.1 billion in spending, a cut of \$4.9 billion. The spending cut ranked first among Republicans surveyed and second among Democrats, making it the leading accomplishment in the eyes of Congress. Many Members, however, thought Congress failed by not cutting Federal spending more.

Civil rights, according to who made the evaluation, was high on the list of accomplishments -- first among the majority of Democrats polled. Southerners, all Democrats, considered the civil rights legislation this Congress' greatest failure. Others listed it next to the economy drive among the leading accomplishments.

The greatest failure, as cited by the Members, was defeat of legislation to provide Federal aid for public school construction.

The dramatic investigation of corruption in certain labor unions by Sen. John L. McClellan's (D Ark.) Special Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields won universal attention from Members as a major accomplishment.

Inflation worried most Members; they listed failure to curb it as one of this session's shortcomings. Although Congress passed no anti-inflation bills this session, it showed its concern by initiating several investigations of inflation and monetary policies in general.

The Mideast Doctrine ranked high on the list of accomplishments drawn up by Senators and Representatives.

Some Members deplored the inaction this year on any general overhaul of immigration laws.

Further accomplishments cited frequently: extending the life of the Small Business Agency another year and passing a housing bill which makes it possible to get an FHA-insured loan with less money down.

"Failures" cited frequently: lack of action to improve the Federal farm program, failure to authorize Federal development of a high dam at Hells Canyon and the weakening of the civil rights bill.

Editors' Opinions

CQ sent questionnaires to a cross-section of editors requesting their views on the leading accomplishments and failures of the first session. Here is how the 51 who returned questionnaires ranked the accomplishments:

- The McClellan labor probe, listed as a leading accomplishment by 48 of the 51 editors.
- Passage of a civil rights bill.
- President Eisenhower's Mideast Doctrine.
- Budget reduction.
- Defeating school aid bill.

Other legislation listed frequently by editors under leading accomplishments were defeat of the Hells Canyon bill, Sen. Harry Flood Byrd's (D Va.) finance probe, U.S. membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency and reduced foreign aid.

The failures of the first session in the order ranked by editors:

- Defeat of the school aid bill.
- Failure to adopt more Hoover Commission recommendations.
- Failure to cut the budget more.
- Passage of the civil rights bill.
- Weakening of the civil rights bill.
- Failure to give Alaska and Hawaii statehood.

Other failures seen by the editors included lack of action to revise election laws, failure to curb the Supreme Court, failure to curb inflation, failure to overhaul immigration laws, failure to limit billboard advertising on highways and excessive cuts in foreign aid.

WHAT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 85th CONGRESS DID

Listed below are major legislative actions of the first session of the 85th Congress:

Agriculture

● **CORN ACREAGE** -- The House March 13 on a 188-217 roll-call vote rejected a plan (HR 4901) for emergency aid to major corn producing areas after efforts to include benefits for producers of other feed grains were defeated. The Senate April 10 on a 35-45 roll-call vote rejected a similar bill (S 1771). (House action, Weekly Report, p. 332; Senate action, p. 442)

● **SURPLUS DISPOSAL** -- PL 480 (83rd Congress) authorizing the sale of surplus farm crops abroad was extended for one year, until June 30, 1958. The legislation (S 1314) increased from \$3 billion to \$4 billion the value of surplus crops that could be sold to friendly foreign nations including Poland. It also increased from \$500 million to \$800 million the value of food that could be given away abroad. The Senate passed S 1314 April 1 by voice vote and the House June 21 passed its version by a 345-7 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report, p. 417, 786)

Appropriations

President Eisenhower's final requests for funds for fiscal 1958 totaled \$64,048,466,290. The House approved \$58,515,233,806. The Senate approved \$60,320,140,771. The final amount approved after conference and sent to the President was \$59,134,110,706, a cut of \$4,914,355,584 from Mr. Eisenhower's final requests. The final appropriations requested and approved do not include \$7.4 billion in fixed authorized interest payments. (For a detailed breakdown of fiscal 1958 appropriations, see Weekly Report, p. 1049)

Education & Welfare

● **HOUSING** -- The House June 28 and the Senate July 1 approved a conference report (H Rept 659) on a \$1.9 billion housing bill (HR 6659). The legislation authorized the Federal Housing Administration to lower the minimum downpayment requirements on mortgages it insures and to "fix reasonable limits" on mortgage discounts. The role of the Government's buyer and seller of mortgages -- Federal National Mortgage Assn. -- was enlarged in an attempt to ease the tight mortgage-money market. (Weekly Report, p. 799)

● **SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION** -- The House July 25 by a 208-203 roll-call vote killed a compromise bill (HR 1) to authorize \$1.5 billion in Federal school construction grants to the states. The vote came on a motion by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) to kill the enacting clause. The Senate did not hold hearings on school aid bills. (Weekly Report, p. 906)

● **SPECIAL SCHOOL AID** -- PL 815 (81st Congress) to give Federal money to school districts overburdened by such Federal activities as Army bases was extended from June 30, 1958, to June 30, 1959. (Weekly Report, p. 459, 1052)

● **WATER POLLUTION** -- The House June 26 and the Senate June 27 adopted by voice votes a conference report on an appropriation bill (HR 6287) that included \$45 million for the Public Health Service to give to states for construction of sewage treatment plants. (Weekly Report, p. 788)

Foreign Policy

● **ATOMIC TREATY** -- The Senate June 18 approved, by a 67-19 roll-call vote, ratification of the International Atomic Energy Agency treaty (Exec I, 85th Congress, 1st session). The treaty was signed by 80 nations, including Russia, and authorized a board of governors to work toward harnessing the atom for peaceful purposes on a worldwide scale. An amendment by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) to let Congress decide how and when fissionable materials should be turned over to the Agency was rejected by a 31-55 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report, p. 734) But the substance of the amendment was included in the implementing legislation (HR 8992) sent to the President Aug. 20. (Weekly Report, p. 1003)

● **MIDEAST RESOLUTION** -- President Eisenhower Jan. 5 asked a joint session of Congress for advance authority to use U.S. troops to protect free Middle East nations from any "overt armed aggression" by "power hungry Communists." The House passed such a resolution (H J Res 117) Jan. 30 on a 355-61 roll-call vote and the Senate followed suit March 5 on a 72-19 roll-call vote. The House approved the Senate version March 7 by a 350-60 roll-call vote. (President's request, Weekly Report, p. 42; House voting, p. 128, 300; Senate voting, p. 298)

● **MUTUAL SECURITY** -- The House Aug. 14 on a 226-163 roll-call vote agreed to a conference report on the Mutual Security Act of 1957 (S 2130) and the Senate Aug. 13 agreed to it by voice vote. S 2130 authorized \$3.3 billion for foreign aid as opposed to President Eisenhower's request for a \$3.86 billion appropriation, or a cut of \$497 million. The authorization was a compromise between the \$3.6 billion the Senate approved on a 57-25 roll-call vote June 14 and the \$3.1 billion the House approved on a 254-154 roll call July 19. The final amount actually appropriated was \$2.8 billion, about \$618 million under the President's final appropriation request. (House authorization, p. 982; Senate authorization, p. 733; appropriation, p. 1058)

Military & Veterans

● **GI HOME LOANS** -- The House refused to raise the interest on Veterans Administration direct and guaranteed home loans from 4½ percent to 5 percent. (Weekly Report, p. 197, 389)

● **VETERANS' HOUSING** -- The Senate and House Aug. 21 agreed to a bill (HR 4602) to extend the direct loan and guaranteed loan program for World War II veterans' housing to July 25, 1959, and raise the direct loan maximum from \$10,000 to \$13,500. (Weekly Report, p. 1008)

● **VETERANS' PENSIONS** -- The House May 13 and the Senate Aug. 9, by voice votes, passed HR 52 to increase pensions for veterans with service-connected disabilities. The bill raised most disability payments 10 percent and included higher increases for completely disabled veterans. (Weekly Report, p. 983)

Miscellaneous & Administrative

● **AIRWAYS BOARD** -- The Senate June 27 by voice vote and the House July 31 by a 375-17 roll-call vote passed a bill (S 1856) establishing an Airways Modernization Board to develop civilian and military air traffic systems. The Senate agreed to the House-passed version Aug. 8 by voice vote. (Weekly Report, p. 937)

● **CIVIL RIGHTS** -- The House June 18 on a 286-126 roll-call vote passed the Administration's civil rights bill (HR 6127). The Senate Aug. 2 on a 51-42 roll-call vote amended Part IV of HR 6127 to guarantee jury trials in all criminal contempt cases, not only those arising out of the civil rights bill. The Senate passed HR 6127 with that amendment Aug. 7 on a 72-18 roll-call vote, the first civil rights legislation passed by the Senate since 1875. The House Aug. 27 on a 279-97 roll-call vote passed a compromise version which would guarantee a jury trial in criminal contempt cases only when the penalty would be more than \$300 or 45 days imprisonment. The Senate after a one-man filibuster, accepted the amended version Aug. 29. (Weekly Report, p. 1006, 1057)

● **FBI FILES** -- The Senate Aug. 26 by voice vote and the House Aug. 27 by a 351-17 roll-call vote passed a bill (S 2377) to limit the rights of defendants to Federal Bureau of Investigation reports. The effect was to narrow a Supreme Court decision of June 3 which held that the Government had to hand over to criminal defendants any reports in FBI files that related to prosecution witnesses' testimony at the trial. A conference committee resolved differences Aug. 29; both chambers approved the conference version Aug. 30. (Weekly Report, p. 1055)

● **FEDERAL PAY HIKES** -- The House July 23 on a 379-38 roll-call vote authorized a \$546 annual increase for each of the 500,000 postal workers beginning Sept. 1, 1957. The Senate Aug. 27 passed the measure (HR 2474) on a 69-17 roll-call vote. The House Aug. 9 on a 329-58 roll-call vote passed a bill (HR 2462) providing an 11 percent increase for Federal white-collar workers. The Senate Aug. 27 approved the measure by a 64-22 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report, p. 979, 1054)

● **PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS** -- The Senate approved these major Presidential appointments: Robert B. Anderson to Secretary of the Treasury; Neil H. McElroy to Secretary of Defense; Jerome K. Kuykendall to the Federal Power Commission; William J. Brennan Jr. and Charles Evans Whittaker to the Supreme Court; John F. Floberg and John S. Graham to the Atomic Energy Commission; Don Paarlberg to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. The Senate has not acted on the nomination of Arnold R. Jones to the Tennessee Valley Authority board of directors.

● **SMALL BUSINESS AGENCY** -- The House and Senate Aug. 2 by voice votes passed a bill (S 2504) extending the life of the Small Business Administration from July 31, 1957, to July 31, 1958, and increasing its total lending authority from \$230 million to \$530 million. (Weekly Report, p. 967)

Taxes & Economic Policy

● **ATOMIC ENERGY** -- The House and Senate Aug. 20 by voice votes agreed to the conference report on a bill (HR 8996) making new authorizations of \$352,145,000 for

Government construction and assistance in the development of atomic energy for peaceful and military purposes. The large role assigned the Federal Government in the program was considered to be a blow to the Eisenhower Administration partnership program. (Weekly Report, p. 1003)

● **ATOMIC INSURANCE** -- The House July 1 and the Senate Aug. 16 by voice votes passed a bill (HR 7383) to authorize the Government to pay damage claims above the private insurance covering atomic energy plants. The Government's payments would be limited to \$500 million for any one accident. (Weekly Report, p. 794)

● **CORPORATE, EXCISE TAXES** -- Congress extended existing taxes and the 52 percent tax on corporate profits until June 30, 1958. The Senate March 27 rejected 33-52 an amendment by Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) to give special tax treatment to small business. (Weekly Report, p. 390)

● **FLOOD INSURANCE** -- The House June 18 on a 186-218 roll call and the Senate June 19 by voice vote killed the Federal flood insurance program by refusing to appropriate money to get it started. The votes were on the conference report on HR 7221, a supplemental appropriation bill. (Weekly Report, p. 734)

● **HELLS CANYON** -- The Senate June 21 on a 45-38 roll-call vote authorized Federal construction of a high dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River near the Idaho-Oregon border. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee July 24 voted 16-14 to strike the enacting clause from a similar House bill (HR 5). Committee action on S 555 was deferred until 1958. (Weekly Report, p. 885, 785)

● **MINERALS PROGRAM** -- The House June 28 and Senate July 1 curtailed the Government's strategic minerals purchase program by allowing only \$6.7 million of a \$40 million appropriation request (HR 5189). Congress April 18 had disallowed a \$30 million fiscal 1957 deficiency request for the program (HR 4249). (Weekly Report, p. 794, 479)

● **NIAGARA POWER** -- The House Aug. 1 on a 313-75 roll-call vote passed a bill (HR 8643) authorizing the New York State Power Authority to build a \$532 million power project at Niagara Falls, N.Y., with half the power to go to public bodies and the other half to private firms. The Senate Aug. 12 passed HR 8643 by voice vote. (Weekly Report, p. 983)

● **TAX WRITEOFFS** -- The Senate Aug. 12 and the House Aug. 14 approved by voice votes a bill to curtail fast tax writeoffs for defense-connected industries. The measure would limit the issuance of tax writeoff certificates to manufacturers of new and specialized items of military equipment bought by the Defense Department or the Atomic Energy Commission before 1960. The curtailment was an amendment to another tax bill (HR 232). (Weekly Report, p. 978)

WHAT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 85th CONGRESS DIDN'T DO

● **ANTI-MERGER** -- Bills to require companies to give the Government 60 days notice before they merge did not get past the committee-hearing stage. (Weekly Report, p. 367)

● **BANKING LAWS** -- The Senate March 21 passed by voice vote the 1957 Financial Institutions Act (S 1451) but no floor action was taken in the House. (Weekly Report, p. 387)

● **BILLBOARDS** -- The Senate Public Works Committee Aug. 21 by a 7-6 vote tabled a bill (S 963) to control advertising along the Interstate Highway System. The House took no action. (Weekly Report, p. 1026)

● **BUDGET REFORM** -- The Senate June 5 by voice vote passed a bill (S 434) to require that Congress appropriate just the money actually to be spent by an agency in one year as recommended by the Hoover Commission.

The House Government Operations Committee June 17 reported a similar bill (HR 8002) but there was no further action. (Weekly Report, p. 689)

● **CORDINER REPORT** -- The Advisory Committee on Military Manpower, headed by Ralph J. Cordiner of General Electric Co., recommended servicemen be paid on the basis of ability as well as rank. Bills to put the Committee's recommendations into effect did not reach the floor of the House or Senate; hearings in the Senate were held on S 2014 Aug. 21. (Weekly Report, p. 1024)

● **CAMPAIGN SPENDING REFORM** -- The Senate Rules and Administration Committee July 3 reported a bill (S 2150 -- S Rept 792) to revise ground rules for campaign spending, but no further action was taken. (Weekly Report, p. 820)

● **COURT CONGESTION** -- The Judicial Conference recommended legislation to speed Federal justice by appointing more judges (S 420, HR 3813), relieving old ones of administrative duties (HR 985) and appointing a new judge when it was determined the presiding judge could not discharge his duties adequately (HR 110, S 1341). The Senate held hearings on S 420; the House passed HR 985 May 23 by voice vote. (Weekly Report, p. 646) HR 110 passed the House March 19 and the Senate Aug. 26 by voice votes. (Weekly Report, p. 386, 1053)

● **DEPRESSED AREAS** -- President Eisenhower asked for Federal aid to areas suffering from excessive unemployment, but legislation (S 104, 964, 1433) to carry it out did not get beyond hearings by the Senate Banking and Currency Production and Stabilization Subcommittee. (Weekly Report, p. 483)

● **FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS** -- The Senate June 27 passed by voice vote a bill (S 60) authorizing a \$159 million Fryingpan-Arkansas water diversion project in Colorado. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation Subcommittee held hearings, but there was no further action. (Weekly Report, p. 789)

● **IMMIGRATION REVISION** -- Hearings were held by the House and Senate on bills (S 343-46, S 1006, HR 8123) to overhaul the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act as President Eisenhower requested, but no sweeping reform was effected. The Senate Aug. 21 and the House Aug. 28 passed a bill (S 2792) to relieve certain "hardship" immigration cases. (Weekly Report, p. 1007, 1056)

● **INCOME TAX CUT** -- No action was taken or hearings held to reduce personal income taxes. (Weekly Report, p. 710)

● **LOBBY LAW REVISION** -- The Senate Special Committee to Investigate Political Activities, Lobbying and Campaign Contributions May 29 recommended a revised lobby bill (S 2191) to result in fuller disclosure of lobbying activities. No further action was taken. (Weekly Report, p. 697)

● **MINIMUM WAGE EXTENSION** -- No action taken outside of hearings in both House and Senate on a bill (S 1139) to broaden minimum wage coverage. (Weekly Report, p. 556)

● **MONETARY STUDY** -- President Eisenhower's request for a sweeping study of the Nation's financial system by a civilian commission was not acted on. The Senate Finance Committee instead embarked on a study of its own. (Weekly Report, p. 609)

● **NATURAL GAS REGULATION** -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 19 reported a bill (HR 8525) to free natural gas producers from Federal public utility regulation. (Weekly Report, p. 844)

● **OTC MEMBERSHIP** -- Despite repeated requests by President Eisenhower, no action was taken on legislation (HR 6630) to provide for U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, the administrative body for the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade. (Weekly Report, p. 751)

● **POSTAGE RATES** -- The House Aug. 13 on a 256-129 roll-call vote passed a bill (HR 5836) to increase postal rates -- in order to raise an additional \$527.5 million a year. The Senate held hearings, took no further action. (Weekly Report, p. 980, 1050)

● **PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY** -- The House Judiciary Special Subcommittee on Study of Presidential Incapacity held hearings on procedure to be followed if a President were incapacitated, but no further action was taken. (Weekly Report, p. 598)

● **RIVERS-HARBORS AUTHORIZATION** -- The Senate March 28 by a 42-22 roll-call vote passed a bill (S 497) to authorize a \$1.5 billion program of river and harbor improvements but it did not come up in the House. (Weekly Report, p. 391)

● **SENATE RULES** -- The Senate Jan. 4 on a 55-38 roll-call vote tabled a motion to consider the adoption of new rules for the chamber, thereby keeping the old rules in effect. A Special Senate Rules Subcommittee held hearings on rules changes, but no further action was taken. (Weekly Report, p. 760, 38)

● **SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION** -- Congress did not make the SBA a permanent agency as President Eisenhower requested. A bill (HR 7963) to give the SBA permanent status passed the House on a 392-2 roll-call vote June 25 and can be taken up by the Senate in 1958. (Weekly Report, p. 786) (See preceding list)

● **STATEHOOD** -- Neither Alaska nor Hawaii statehood legislation (S 83, HR 6127, S 50, HR 49) received floor action in the House or Senate. (Weekly Report, p. 914)

● **STATUS OF FORCES** -- The House Foreign Affairs Committee July 1 reported a joint resolution (HJ Res 16 -- H Rept 678) to revise the Status of Forces Agreements so that foreign countries could not try American servicemen. The legislation was opposed by the Defense Department. The House Armed Services Committee Aug. 5 reported a bill (HR 8704 -- H Rept 985) to give the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force the right to say whether a serviceman would stand trial in a foreign court. (Weekly Report, p. 817, 888, 913) No further action was taken.

● **SUPREME COURT** -- Numerous bills to limit the power of the Supreme Court were introduced in 1957 but only S 2646 to limit the appeal jurisdiction of the Court reached the hearing stage. (Weekly Report, p. 807, 977)

● **TVA SELF-FINANCING** -- The Senate Aug. 9 passed on a 61-20 roll-call vote a bill (S 1869) to enable the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue up to \$750 million in revenue bonds to pay for new power plants. The House Aug. 13 reported the measure but took no floor action. (Weekly Report, p. 978)

● **TAFT-HARTLEY REVISION** -- No action was taken toward revising the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act.

● **UNION WELFARE FUNDS** -- A Senate Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee Aug. 26 approved a bill to require registration, reporting and disclosure of all types of welfare and pension plans. A House committee held hearings. (Weekly Report, p. 888, 1051)



10 KEY VOTES TESTED LEADING ISSUES OF 1957

Of all the votes taken during a session of Congress, a few stand out as tests of unusual significance. The following 10 votes -- selected by Congressional Quarterly as the year's Key Votes -- are in this category. (For individual voting, see charts p. 2, 4)

House Key Votes

1. MIDEAST DOCTRINE (H J Res 117) -- President Eisenhower Jan. 5 went before a joint session of Congress to ask for advance authority to extend economic and military aid, including the use of U.S. forces, to Middle East nations that requested protection against "overt armed aggression...by international Communism." The House Jan. 30 passed a slightly amended version of the Doctrine 355-61. Party division: Democrats, 188-35; Republicans, 167-26.

2. CIVIL RIGHTS (HR 6127) -- The House, which had passed the Administration civil rights bill in 1956, was faced with the issue again in 1957 because the Senate did not act on the measure in 1956. The key feature of the bill was its grant of authority to the Attorney General to seek injunctions in Federal court against public officials and private citizens accused of interfering with voting rights and other civil rights. Anyone who violated an injunction could be tried for contempt of court and punished by the judge who issued the order. Southern opponents of the bill contended this procedure would deny persons the right to a jury trial they would enjoy under ordinary criminal procedures. Backers of the bill denied there was any such right under existing contempt procedures and said southern juries, if brought into the procedure, would nullify the purposes of the bill. The House June 18 rejected on a 158-251 vote a motion by Rep. Richard H. Poff (R Va.) to recommit the bill with instructions to provide jury trials in all criminal contempt actions under the civil rights legislation. Party division: Democrats, 113-112; Republicans, 45-139.

3. CIVIL RIGHTS (HR 6127) -- The House, which in 1956 had passed a similar civil rights bill 279-126, June 18 passed the 1957 bill 286-126. Party division: Democrats, 118-107; Republicans, 168-19.

4. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 1) -- The bill to provide \$1.5 billion of Federal funds to aid states and localities build schools over the next five years was a compromise between Administration and Democratic proposals. Just before the vote, President Eisenhower indicated he was not entirely satisfied with the bill but would accept it. The House July 25 first gave tentative approval to an amendment, opposed by the President, denying funds to segregated schools, and then listened as influential Democrats joined some Republicans in endorsing a parliamentary scheme to knock out the anti-segregation rider and substitute the terms of the original Administration proposal. At that moment Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) offered a motion to strike the enacting clause (kill the bill). The Smith motion was agreed to on a 208-203 vote. Party division: Democrats, 97-126; Republicans 111-77.

5. MUTUAL SECURITY FUNDS (HR 9302) -- The economy drive that marked the whole session reached its high mark in House voting on the mutual security appropriation for fiscal 1958. President Eisenhower expressed "grave concern" when the House Appropriations Committee cut the foreign aid funds to \$2.5 billion, \$1.3 billion less than he originally had requested. Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) moved to recommit the bill with instructions to restore \$715 million of committee cuts. The House Aug. 15 rejected the motion on a 129-254 vote. Party division: Democrats, 43-171; Republicans, 86-83.

Senate Key Votes

1. MIDEAST DOCTRINE (H J Res 117) -- The President's request for authority to offer military and economic aid to Middle East countries was amended by the Senate to change the flat authorization for the use of U.S. forces to a statement that the "U.S. is prepared to use armed forces if the President determines the necessity." The Senate March 5 passed the amended resolution 72-19. Party division: Democrats, 30-16; Republicans, 42-3.

2. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC AGENCY (Exec I, 85th Congress, 1st Session) -- The statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, providing for the cooperation of 80 nations in the development of peacetime atomic uses, carried out President Eisenhower's 1953 "atoms-for-peace" proposal to the United Nations. The Senate added an "interpretation" to the treaty, making future changes in the statute subject to Senate approval. The Senate June 18 then voted 67-19 to ratify the treaty. Party division: Democrats, 35-9; Republicans, 32-10.

3. CIVIL RIGHTS (HR 6127) -- Complicated parliamentary maneuvering succeeded in bypassing the Senate Judiciary Committee and bringing the House-passed civil rights bill to the Senate floor. The first major controversy concerned an amendment by Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) and George D. Aiken (R Vt.) to restrict the Attorney General's use of the injunction procedure to cases involving voting rights guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment, rather than the broad category of civil rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. The Senate July 24 agreed to the amendment on a 52-38 vote. Party division: Democrats, 34-13; Republicans, 18-25.

4. CIVIL RIGHTS (HR 6127) -- The second Senate controversy centered on a jury trial amendment proposed by Sens. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Frank Church (D Idaho). The amendment provided jury trials for persons cited for criminal contempt under any statute, not just the civil rights law, and also guaranteed Negroes equal opportunity to serve on Federal juries. The Senate Aug. 2 agreed to the amendment on a 51-42 party-line vote. Party division: Democrats, 39-9; Republicans, 12-33.

5. CIVIL RIGHTS (HR 6127) -- For the first time in 82 years, a civil rights bill -- the amended version of HR 6127 -- passed the Senate Aug. 7, 72-18. Party division: Democrats, 29-18; Republicans, 43-0.

House Key Votes on Mideast Doctrine, Civil Rights, School Construction Aid and Mutual Security Funds

1. H J Res 117. The President's Mideast Doctrine authorizing him to undertake a program of military and economic cooperation with Middle Eastern nations in order to counteract Communism. Agreed to 355-61 (D 188-35; R 167-26), Jan. 30, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (Weekly Report, p. 128)
2. HR 6127. Civil Rights Act of 1957. Poff (R Va.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to insert a provision for jury trial in any criminal contempt action arising under the legislation. Rejected 158-251 (D 113-112; R 45-139), June 18, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (Weekly Report, p. 738)
3. HR 6127. Civil Rights Act of 1957. Passage of bill. Passed 286-126 (D 118-107; R 168-19), June 18, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (Weekly Report, p. 738)
4. HR 1. School Construction Assistance Act of 1957. Smith (D Va.) motion to strike the enacting clause (kill the bill). Agreed to 208-203 (D 97-126; R 111-77), July 25, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (Weekly Report, p. 908)
5. HR 9302. Mutual Security Appropriation for Fiscal 1958. Judd (R Minn.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to restore \$715 million of committee cuts. Rejected 129-254 (D 43-171; R 86-83), Aug. 15, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (Weekly Report, p. 992)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
V	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
-	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Pair.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5
Yea	355	158	286	208	129	Yea	188	113	118	97	43	Yea	167	45	168	111	86
Nay	61	251	126	203	254	Nay	35	112	107	126	171	Nay	26	139	19	77	83

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3 Andrews (D) Y Y N N N						23 Doyle (D) Y N Y N Y						3 Forrester (D) Y Y N Y N						5 Beamer (R) Y X ? ✓ X					
1 Boykin (D) Y Y N ? N						19 Halfield (D) N Y N Y N						9 Landrum (D) Y Y N Y N						7 Bray (R) Y N Y ? N					
7 Elliott (D) Y Y N N N						17 King (D) Y N Y N Y						7 Lanham (D) Y Y N Y N						11 Brownson (R) N N Y Y X					
2 Grant (D) Y Y N N N						26 Roosevelt (D) Y N Y N Y						2 Pilcher (D) Y Y N Y N						2 Hallock (R) Y N Y Y Y					
9 Huddleston (D) Y Y N N N						21 Hiestand (R) Y Y Y Y ?						1 Preston (D) Y Y N ✓ ?						6 Harden (R) Y N Y Y Y					
8 Jones (D) Y Y N N N						25 Hillings (R) Y X ✓ ✓ ✓						(D) Y Y N Y N						10 Harvey (R) Y N Y ✓ N					
5 Rains (D) Y Y N N ?						22 Holt (R) Y N Y Y N						(D) Y Y N Y N						3 Nimitz (R) Y N Y N N					
4 Roberts (D) Y Y N N N						18 Hosmer (R) Y N Y Y Y						(D) Y Y N Y N						9 Wilson (R) N N Y Y Y					
6 Selden (D) Y Y N Y N						16 Jackson (R) Y ✓ Y Y Y						(D) Y Y N Y N											
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1 Rhodes (R) Y Y Y Y N						20 Smith (R) Y N Y Y N						2 Budge (D) Y Y N Y N						5 Cunningham (R) Y N Y Y N					
ARKANSAS						COLORADO						ILLINOIS						3 Gross (R) N Y N Y N					
1 Gathings (D) Y Y Y N Y						4 Aspinall (D) Y N Y N N						25 Gray (D) Y N Y N N						8 Hoeven (R) Y N Y Y N					
4 Harris (D) Y Y N Y N						1 Rogers (D) Y N Y N Y						21 Mack (D) Y Y N Y N						7 Jensen (R) N Y X Y N					
5 Hays (D) Y Y N Y N						3 Chenoweth (R) Y Y Y N N						24 Price (D) Y N Y N Y						4 LeCompte (R) Y N Y Y Y					
2 Mills (D) Y Y N Y N						2 Hill (R) Y N Y N Y						16 Allen (R) Y Y Y Y Y						1 Schwengel (R) Y N Y Y Y					
6 Norrell (D) Y Y N Y N						CONNECTICUT						19 Chipherfield (R) Y N Y Y Y						2 Talie (R) Y N Y N Y					
3 Trimble (D) Y Y N N N						3 C'etella (R) Y N Y N Y						18 Keeney (R) N Y N Y ?						KANSAS					
CALIFORNIA						1 May (R) Y N Y N Y						15 Mason (R) N Y N Y ?						5 Breeding (D) Y N Y N N					
2 Engle (D) Y N Y N N						4 Morano (R) Y N Y N Y						18 Michel (R) Y N Y Y Y						1 Avery (R) Y N Y ✓ Y					
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Senate Key Votes on Mideast Doctrine, International Atomic Energy Agency and Civil Rights Legislation

1. H J Res 117. Amend version of the President's Mideast Doctrine, authorizing him to undertake a program of military and economic cooperation with Middle Eastern countries to counteract Communism. Agreed to 72-19 (D 30-16; R 42-3), March 5, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (Weekly Report, p. 299)
2. Executive I, 85th Congress, 1st Session. Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Ratification of treaty. Ratified 67-19 (D 35-9; R 32-10), June 18, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (Weekly Report, p. 742)
3. HR 6127. Civil Rights Act of 1957. Anderson (D N.M.) - Aiken (R Vt.) amendment to eliminate Section 121 of Part III which would have permitted the Attorney General to seek injunctions in all civil rights cases under the 14th Amendment. Agreed to 52-38 (D 34-13; R 18-25), July 24, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (Weekly Report, p. 907)
4. HR 6127. Civil Rights Act of 1957. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) - Kefauver (D Tenn.) - Church (D Idaho) amendment to guarantee jury trials in all cases of criminal contempt and provide uniform methods for selecting Federal court juries. Agreed to 51-42 (D 39-9; R 12-33), Aug. 2, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (Weekly Report, p. 939)
5. HR 6127. Civil Rights Act of 1957. Passage of bill. Passed 72-18 (D 29-18; R 43-0), Aug. 7, 1957. The President took no position on passage of the bill as amended. (Weekly Report, p. 963)

KEY

- Y Record Vote For (yea).
 V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
 - Not a Member when vote was taken.
- N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5
Yea	72	67	52	51	72	Yea	30	35	34	39	29	Yea	42	32	18	12	43
Nay	19	19	38	42	18	Nay	16	9	13	9	18	Nay	3	10	25	33	0

1 2 3 4 5						1 2 3 4 5						1 2 3 4 5						1 2 3 4 5										
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEBRASKA						RHODE ISLAND										
Hill	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Hickenlooper	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Curtis	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Green	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Sparkman	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Martin	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Hruska	(R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Pastore	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y			
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEVADA						SOUTH CAROLINA										
Hayden	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Carlson	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Bible	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Johnston	(D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
Goldwater	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Schoepfel	(R)	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Malone	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	✓	Thurmond	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW HAMPSHIRE						SOUTH DAKOTA										
Fulbright	(D)	X	Y	Y	N	Cooper	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Bridges	(R)	Y	?	?	?	?	Case	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
McClellan	(D)	N	N	Y	N	Morton	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Cotton	(R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Mundt	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW JERSEY						TENNESSEE										
Knowland	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Ellender	(D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Case	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Gore	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Kuchel	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Long	(D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Smith	(R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Kefauver	(D)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y		
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW MEXICO						TEXAS										
Carroll	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Payne	(R)	Y	✓	X	N	✓	Anderson	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yarborough	(D)	-	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Allott	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Smith	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Chavez	(D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Johnson	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NEW YORK						UTAH										
Bush	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Beall	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Ives	(R)	✓	Y	N	N	N	Bennett	(R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		
Purtell	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Butler	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Javits	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Watkins	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y		
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH CAROLINA						VERMONT										
Frear	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	✓	Kennedy	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Ervin	(D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Aiken	(R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
Williams	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Saltanstell	(R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Scott	(D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Flanders	(R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						NORTH DAKOTA						VIRGINIA										
Holland	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	McNamara	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Langer	(R)	X	?	N	N	Y	Byrd	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	
Smathers	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Potter	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Young	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Robertson	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OHIO						WASHINGTON										
Russell	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Humphrey	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Lausche	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Jackson	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
Talmadge	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Thye	(R)	Y	✓	N	N	Y	Bricker	(R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Magnuson	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
IDAHO						MISSISSIPPI						OKLAHOMA						WEST VIRGINIA										
Church	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Kerr	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Neely	(D)	X	✓	X	?	✓	
Dworshak	(R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Stennis	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Monroney	(D)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Revercomb	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
ILLINOIS						MISSOURI						OREGON						WISCONSIN										
Douglas	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Hennings	(D)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Morse	(D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Vacancy							
Dirksen	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Symington	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Neuberger	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Wiley	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
INDIANA						MONTANA						PENNSYLVANIA						WYOMING										
Capehart	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Mansfield	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clark	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	O'Mahoney	(D)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	
Jenner	(R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Murray	(D)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Martin	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Barrett	(R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

LEAD-ZINC TARIFFS

President Eisenhower Aug. 22 said he "would request the Tariff Commission to expedite its consideration" of proposed lead-zinc tariff increases if the industry sought Commission action. The President, in a letter to Chairman Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) of the House Ways and Means Committee, said he understood the industry would appeal to the Commission if Congress failed to act on an Administration-proposed, sliding scale increase (S 2376). Cooper Aug. 16 wrote the President that authority already was his to grant the increases. (Weekly Report, p. 1025)

NEWSMEN TO CHINA

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Aug. 22 authorized the entry into Communist China of 24 newsmen for a seven-month trial period. A State Department statement said it was revoking its eight-year ban because "new factors have come into the picture, making it desirable that additional information be made available to the American people respecting current conditions within China."

Their entry hinges on issuance of visas by the Communist government, and the State Department said the United States would not accord reciprocal visas to Red China. The statement said U.S. policy toward the Communist government remained unchanged, and warned that those entering "face abnormal personal risks..." A Department spokesman said renewal of the passport validation would depend on whether the newsmen were allowed to report freely. No photographers were cleared by the order. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) Aug. 20 introduced a resolution (S Res 190) calling on the State Department either to "encourage and facilitate" newsmen's China entry, or take no reprisals against those entering on their own responsibility. (Weekly Report, p. 889)

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson Aug. 20 approved a revised military information directive eliminating the requirement that Defense Department news make a "constructive contribution" to the national security. The revised March 1955 order also included a recommendation by the Commission on Government Security that reviewing officers give a brief explanation when refusing clearance of news items.

Murray Snyder, Assistant Defense Secretary for Public Affairs, said the directive had been discussed with Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) of the House Government Operations, Government Information Subcommittee, and the revision eliminated "misconceptions he pointed out." Moss, in a statement, said the action was "a positive step toward freeing Government information," and that his Subcommittee would hold further hearings in November on the Department's information policies. (Weekly Report, p. 476, 747)

Capitol Briefs

DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

President Eisenhower Aug. 28 called a Russian attack on United States disarmament proposals "deeply disappointing." He called it "noteworthy that this attack coincides with the boastful statement" by the Russians that they have developed an intercontinental ballistics missile. Russian rejection of the U.S. proposals "even before they could have been seriously studied and before the Western presentation is complete," said the President, "would condemn humanity to an indefinite future of immeasurable danger." (Weekly Report, p. 1017)

AID FOR SATELLITES

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Aug. 21 introduced a bill (S 2828) to remove restrictions against United States aid to Poland and other East European satellites when the President deemed the aid useful in promoting U.S. interests. Kennedy said in a floor speech that a 1956 agreement to lend Poland \$95 million was "too little and too late," and that "we have too long covered a nakedness of policy with lofty phrases..." Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) told Kennedy the proposal was tantamount to "a whole new economic plan of bolstering the Communist world." (Weekly Report, p. 713)

DEBATE REVISIONS

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), together with Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.), July 22 introduced a resolution (S Res 193) to forbid any "substantive" changes in the daily Congressional Record reporting of Senate proceedings. Neuberger said editing should apply only to corrections of grammar, or actual reporting errors, and that, "in the interest of integrity...and historical accuracy," Senators should not be permitted to revise remarks to convey them "more accurately or elegantly..."

INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS

The Bureau of Public Roads Aug. 21 designated 2,102 miles of toll roads in 15 states for incorporation in the national interstate and defense highway system. Included were all or major portions of the New York Thruway, turnpikes in Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania, and Florida's Sunshine State parkway. A Bureau spokesman said a detailed report was being prepared for Congress, and that the roads would become free highways if the Federal Government agreed to pay part of construction costs. Inclusion of the roads in the interstate system was authorized by the 1956 Federal-Aid Highway Act. (1956 Almanac, p. 398)

DO AUTO SEAT BELTS HELP CUT TRAFFIC TOLL?

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Traffic Safety, headed by Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.), held four days of hearings Aug. 5-8 on the use of seat belts as a way of reducing the highway accident toll -- a toll that took 40,000 lives last year and seriously injured 1 million persons. This Fact Sheet is a summary of the testimony the Subcommittee received.

Most, but not all, of the scientific witnesses before the Subcommittee endorsed automobile seat belts.

Pro

Air Force Col. John P. Stapp, director of the Aero Medical Field Laboratory at Holloman Air Force Base, N.M., and famed for his "guinea pig" role in rocket sled tests of human ability to withstand sudden shocks, said he would not "be caught dead" without a lap belt in his car. Stapp said volunteers had survived "27 G stops" without injury when wearing seat belts. That is equivalent to stopping a car going 63 miles an hour in five feet. Tests with anesthetized hogs indicate the upper limit on protection offered by seat belts is probably one-third higher, but that has yet to be demonstrated experimentally with humans.

Dr. John O. Moore, director of the Automotive Crash Injury Research Project at Cornell University, said studies of about 10,000 highway accident reports convinced him "seat belts are the most important single, economically feasible device available as a means of controlling trauma (injury) associated with auto accidents."

Moore said a study of carefully matched accidents involving persons with and without seat belt protection showed the belts cut the chances of injury by 60 percent or more, as shown on the following table:

Percentage of Persons:	With Belts	Without Belts
Injured at all	29.9%	75.5%
Injured more than slightly	9.2	23.0
Injured dangerously or fatally	1.0	3.6

In matched accidents, where the person wearing the belt remained in the car and the person without the belt was thrown from the vehicle, the percentages of injuries were:

Percentage of Persons:	With Belts (stayed in car)	Without Belts (ejected)
Injured at all	39.3%	87.0%
Injured more than slightly	10.9	53.7
Injured dangerously or fatally	2.2	17.4

Dr. R. Arnold Griswold, chairman of the subcommittee on traffic injury prevention of the American College of Surgeons, also endorsed the use of lap belts.

Con

Andrew J. White, director of the privately financed Motor Vehicle Research Inc. of South Lee, N.H., said: "My research shows a very limited value for seat belts when used in the present vehicle interior designs." White contended today's cars do not have sufficient room for the person to jackknife over his lap belt without striking his head against interior surfaces of the car. He said "no consideration has been given to crash-worthiness in the production automobile. In fact, it was never even considered in design."

A middle ground was taken by Derwyn M. Severy of the Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering, University of California at Los Angeles. He conceded lap belts offer protection to "rear seat occupants in cases where there is sufficient forward clearance" and are "extremely important in preventing the body from being thrown out of the car or from being hurled about within the car in those rather prevalent collisions where spin-type forces are present." However, Severy said, "for front-seat usage, the lap belt provides impact protection only for the less vulnerable parts of the anatomy, leaving the vital parts (head and upper torso) exposed.... If it can be made acceptable to the motoring public, an upper torso restraining device should be developed." He advocated use of a chest or shoulder harness.

Auto Firms' Position

Representatives of the five leading auto manufacturers said they believed seat belts were valuable safety devices, but public acceptance of them was not great enough to warrant their installation as standard equipment. All offer seat belts as optional equipment.

Ralph H. Isbrandt, director of engineering for American Motors Corp., said that when Nash offered a reclining seat with a lap belt in 1949, "the belts were not accepted with enthusiasm. In many cases the belts were entirely ignored. Buyers frequently removed the belts after a short period of use...." He estimated seat belts were installed on just over 1 percent of his company's cars and said, "We have found very little interest in seat belts on the part of car buyers."

Donald Schrum, representing Studebaker-Packard, said: "No consideration has been given to making the seat belts a part of the regular car equipment, because of the controversial aspects in the public mind." He estimated seat belts have been installed on 3.8 percent of his company's cars.

Alex L. Haynes, director of advanced product study for the Ford Motor Co., said Ford "strongly recommends the use of seat belts in all cars and trucks and intends to continue the promotion of safety through education of the public." He said Ford offered factory installation of front seat belts, but not of rear seat belts, because "we will only install what we think will be sold more at this particular time."

Education Before Legislation

Haynes said that since their introduction in 1956, "160,000 vehicles were purchased with seat belts installed at the factory. In addition, over 200,000 belts have been furnished to dealers for their installation. While our sales figures are considerably higher than originally anticipated, we are disturbed that the rate of seat belt installation has fallen off in the last few months." Asked if he favored a requirement that the belts be installed in all cars, Haynes said, "Sure, you may legislate...but what good is it if the public is not going to use it? I think first let's do a job of educating the public to use it."

Charles A. Chayne, vice president of General Motors, said his company believed that "seat belts of qualified design, suitably anchored and properly worn, have some safety advantages. In view of this, we make seat belts available to our customers. The real problem in seat belts is one of education, and I think that the public has got to want them before we can get the public to use them." General Motors offers only dealer installation of the belts.

Roy C. Haeusler, safety engineer of the Chrysler Corp., said his firm believed seat belts "substantially reduce the possibility or severity of injury in highway accidents. Since the mere presence of belts in the car is not sufficient and since we are heavily dependent on cooperation on the part of the driver and other car occupants, I feel it is very important to approach this whole problem through education and persuasion as the most effective method of accomplishing the desired end."

When the auto company representatives had completed their testimony, Chairman Roberts said the evidence indicated only about 2 percent of the cars have seat belts and "you must do much better than that. You just more or less accept this business of recommending and hoping that somebody will catch onto the fact that by putting safety belts in their cars they may save their lives. On the highways where we are slaughtering so many people, we tend to say we won't go along with any mandatory safety standards. We have got to change our thinking if we are going to get anywhere in this safety business."

Government Witnesses

Dr. James L. Goddard, chief of the accident prevention program of the Public Health Service, said his agency believed "use of carefully designed seat belt installations will effect an appreciable reduction in the extent and severity of injuries when crashes do occur." Goddard said 20 states and Alaska had installed lap belts in some or all of their official cars.

G. Raymond Watson, an official of the General Services Administration, said the Federal Government "believes that the value of auto safety belts has been demonstrated. However, we also recognize that in some instances the safety belt has generated overconfidence or has become a trap. In other instances, cheap or improperly installed safety belts have failed in time of need." Watson said GSA would soon issue minimum standards for safety belts, but was reluctant to require their installation in Government vehicles because of the cost -- \$4 or \$5 million -- and individuals' reluctance to use them.

Uncomfortable

"Voluntary use is very slight," Watson said. "Many people just don't like to bother with the belts. Others complain that the belts make them uncomfortable or restrict their freedom of movement. Others say they soil or wrinkle their clothing or cause personal discomfort in hot weather. The Federal Government is using several hundred safety belts on law enforcement vehicles and some others on an experimental basis on other vehicles. However, since the belts are good only to the extent they are used, we do not feel that, until reasonable usage can be expected, we are in a position to recommend the expenditure necessary to equip the other Federal passenger vehicles."

Major George O. Anderson, Air Force ground safety officer, said the Air Force is considering requiring its men to wear seat belts.

Outlook and Comments

The only legislation before the Subcommittee dealing specifically with seat belts is Roberts' bill (HR 7882) to set Federal standards for seat belt manufacture. At present, the Society of Automotive Engineers seat belt committee prescribes standards for the belts, which are met or exceeded by the five leading car manufacturers and their suppliers. But compliance with the standards is voluntary, and there have been reports that other companies are marketing belts which are defective. Roberts' bill would direct the Bureau of Standards to specify the qualifications for the belts and require all belts sold in interstate commerce to meet those standards.

Roberts told Congressional Quarterly Aug. 16 he hoped the Subcommittee would report the bill before Congress adjourned, in order to clear the way for full committee and floor action in 1958.

On the larger issues raised in the hearing, Roberts said, "From the evidence submitted to the Subcommittee and my own experience with seat belts, I would recommend their use to anyone. I think they are very much of a safety feature."

Roberts said he had "never advocated mandatory installation of seat belts by the auto manufacturers" and would not do so now. He said, however, he was "giving serious thought" to a proposal that the manufacturers be required to build the contact points for the belts -- attachments to the floor, frame or door of the car -- into every production model. "That way," Roberts said, "the only thing the car owner would have to buy would be the belt itself. That would cut the cost way down from where it is now -- about \$25 a pair for front seat belts."

"Even on this matter," Roberts said, "I would prefer to see the industry act voluntarily. The task is one that requires the cooperation of the public and the manufacturers. We can't just force it on them."

Asked if he thought the auto industry was doing everything possible to promote the use of seat belts, Roberts said: "I have the impression the industry is very slow in pushing safety devices. They tend to want the public to do its own demanding. I'm confident they are capable of doing a much better selling job on safety devices than they have done so far."

SEAWAY TOLLS

Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) Aug. 23 said the National Committee for a Nonsubsidized Seaway is "not interested in getting a fair toll established. They're just against a seaway -- period." The leaders of the committee, formed Aug. 20, opposed the St. Lawrence Seaway in Congress for many years, said Blatnik. (Weekly Report, p. 1022)

Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) also criticized the new group, accusing it of trying to establish exorbitant tolls that would discourage traffic on the seaway.

Rep. George H. Fallon (R Md.), who was elected temporary chairman of the Nonsubsidized Seaway Committee, said the seaway shippers were seeking to eliminate or lower toll charges.

In response to the Fallon statement, President N.R. Danielian of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Assn. Aug. 26 said his group "never asked for a toll-free waterway and as a matter of principle we are willing to see a reasonable toll set."

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Assn. was formed in 1949 to help lobby for U.S. participation with Canada in development of the seaway. It has representation among its members of business, industrial, state and local government interests. Its members include the Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp. and Republic Steel. The group also receives funds from the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin and additional funds from the cities of Detroit and Milwaukee.

In 1955 the Association sponsored the Users Committee on St. Lawrence Seaway Tolls. This committee will carry the primary burden during the fight over tolls. The official objective, however, is to make a "thorough study of the theory, principles and administrative issues underlying the question of tolls." The committee claims "80 percent of the users and most of shipping interests involved" as members.

In addition to the members of the parent group the committee lists the Lakes Carriers Assn., the American Merchant Marine Institute, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the National Farmers Union.

FOREIGN AID

William R. Ming Jr., national chairman of the American Veterans Committee, Aug. 22 wired each Senator: "Don't play around with the security of our Nation by scuttling the foreign aid program." Ming asked the Senate to restore the \$809 million dollar cut made by the House. The alternative, he said, "may be the spending of billions in money and thousands of lives in a future war." (Weekly Report, p. 903)

George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, Aug. 21 said it was time to "call a halt" to the foreign aid or "give-away" program. In a letter to Rep. James C. Davis (D Ga.), he said a majority of his group has "overwhelmingly (voted) in favor of curtailment of foreign aid." Burger's group claims a membership of 100,000 business and professional men.

AUTO PRICE CUTS

The presidents of the three largest automobile manufacturing companies rejected proposals by President Walter P. Reuther of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) to cut prices of their 1958 model cars \$100. Reuther said the price cut would help stem the current inflation and in return he offered to modify 1958 union contract demands. (Weekly Report, p. 1022.)

President Harlow Curtice of General Motors Corp. Aug. 22 suggested instead an extension of the current UAW contract beyond the expiration date of May 29, 1958. Curtice accused Reuther of a "publicity maneuver" designed to divert attention from the UAW's "inflationary" demands including the "biggest wage increases in the history of the union."

President L.L. Colbert of Chrysler Corp. Aug. 23 said Reuther was proposing that "management abdicate its responsibilities." Colbert expressed confidence in the "basic principles" of the American "free market" economy, said he believed the American people were "opposed...to any proposition that would substitute...an economy regulated either by big business, big labor or big government."

Henry Ford II, president of the Ford Motor Co., Aug. 24 said his company's pricing policies were not a subject for collective bargaining. He wrote Reuther, "The rapid increase in wages of automobile workers over the past 10 years -- which were negotiated under the duress of your demands -- have unquestionably contributed to inflation."

Ford added: "Hourly wages at Ford Motor Co. increased 70 percent (since 1948) while the price of a typical Ford car was rising 30 percent." Expressing his concern with Reuther over the threat of inflation Ford said: "I sincerely regret that the only concrete proposal you have advanced is an empty one and side-steps your primary responsibility for the rising cost-price spiral."

FBI FILES

Americans for Democratic Action Aug. 21 urged Congress "not to be stampeded into ill-considered legislation reversing the Jencks and Cole decisions" of the Supreme Court. (Weekly Report, p. 817, 1055)

In identical letters to Congressional leaders, Marvin Rosenberg, chairman of the ADA executive committee, said "there are forces inside and outside the Congress seeking to bring about the hasty and last-minute enactment of two laws to reverse Supreme Court decisions protecting civil rights."

While hailing the passage of civil rights legislation as a "step forward in protecting the voting rights of Negroes," the group urged Congress "not to take two steps back by reversing the Jencks and Cole cases."

The letters were directed to Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.), House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) and House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.)



MERGED LABOR STILL SEEKING OVER-ALL UNITY

Labor Day, Sept. 2, 1957 -- 21 months since the 10 million-member American Federation of Labor and the 5 million-member Congress of Industrial Organizations Dec. 5, 1955, joined into the AFL-CIO -- finds the merged groups still a long way from acting as one voice.

Although the national headquarters staff of the unions has been merged and more than half of the state groups have joined together, few of the independent unions whose jurisdictions overlap have merged. Little or no progress has been made in what was billed as one of the primary reasons for the AFL-CIO merger -- the organization of unorganized workers. And disclosures by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields of racketeering within unions has brought additional troubles to the AFL-CIO that could lead to a partial dismemberment.

National, International Mergers

Under the AFL-CIO constitution the national and international member unions were guaranteed that their "integrity" will be "maintained and preserved." There is no authority in the constitution to force merger between such unions and this was never a primary goal in the joining of the two federations. AFL-CIO lists 29 areas in which former AFL and former CIO unions have similar or overlapping jurisdictions. One example is the United Textile Workers of America (AFL) and the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO).

While lacking authority in this area, the AFL-CIO does encourage merger of the national and international unions. But so far there have been only three such mergers, one "partial merger" and talk of merger in two other areas:

- **BARBERS** -- The first merger of rival unions in the AFL-CIO became effective July 1, 1956, when the 6,000-member Barber and Beauty Culturists Union of America (CIO) affiliated with the 85,000-member International Union of Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists (AFL). William C. Birthright (AFL) is president and secretary-treasury of the merged organization. The new union calls itself The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists International Union.

- **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES** -- The 115,000-member State, County & Municipal Employees (AFL) and the 30,000-member CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee merged Aug. 1, 1956. President of the new group is Arnold Zander; secretary-treasury is Gordon Chapman, both former AFL men. Administrative vice president is Milton Murray from the CIO. The new union is the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees.

- **PAPERMAKERS** -- A merger between the 50,000-member United Paperworkers of America (CIO) and the 72,700-member International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (AFL) was effective Mar. 5, 1957. Paul Phillips, who headed the AFL group, is president of the new union, the United Papermakers and Paperworkers International.

- **UPHOLSTERERS** -- The AFL-CIO reports that a new approach, "partial merger," is being worked out between the 52,000-member Upholsterers' International Union of North America (AFL) and the 50,000-member United Furniture Workers of America (CIO). The AFL union has approved a plan to create a confederation run by a board with representatives of both unions. The board would direct common organizing, research, political education and public relations activities. The pact would supplement the current agreement preventing conflict over organization in the same plants, but otherwise the two unions would remain independent and autonomous bodies.

- **PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS** -- An "on again-off again" merger between two packinghouse unions is pending. The 130,000-member United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) and the 335,167-member Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL) have twice set dates for joint conventions, later cancelled.

- **SHOE WORKERS** -- In earlier stages is the proposed merger between the 50,000-member Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (AFL) and the 60,000-member United Shoe Workers of America. Both unions approved negotiations at their 1956 conventions and several meetings between them have taken place.

State Mergers

Previous to the AFL-CIO merger each parent federation coordinated activities within the states through state councils. Each council was made up of locals from each national or international union within the state. Under the AFL-CIO constitution the state groups are required to complete merger within two years after Dec. 5, 1955. If the state groups do not merge within that period, the AFL-CIO was authorized to dissolve the existing state groups and organize new ones.

At the time of merger the AFL had 50 state and territorial federations of labor and the CIO had 46 state industrial councils. The boxscore on state mergers as of Aug. 25, 1957:

Merger completed -- 28 states. (See box next page)

Merger conventions scheduled -- 7 states.

Merger plans near completion -- 8 states.

AFL-CIO Attracts Railroaders

Two traditionally independent railroad brotherhoods have been attracted to the AFL-CIO since the merger. The 96,000-member Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was accepted by the AFL-CIO executive council Aug. 27, 1956. The 220,000-member Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's application for membership was approved by the executive council Aug. 16, 1957, with "reservations." The reservations were understood to revolve around the "Caucasian only" clause in the Trainmen's constitution.

State Groups That Have Merged

Following are the state groups that have merged, their new names, presidents (initials following the president's name indicate previous union affiliation) and merger dates:

Alabama Labor Council, Oct. 3, 1956, Carl E. Griffin (AFL) president.
 Arizona State American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, April 11, 1956, E.F. Vickers Sr. (AFL) president.
 Arkansas State Federated Labor Council, March 20, 1956, Odell Smith (AFL) president.
 Colorado Labor Council, May 26, 1957, George A. Cavender (AFL) president.
 Connecticut State Labor Council, June 12, 1957, Mitchell Sviridoff (CIO) president.
 Georgia State AFL-CIO, May 15, 1957, William A. Cetti (AFL) president.
 Iowa Federation of Labor, June 26, 1956, Ray Mills (AFL) president.
 Kansas State Federation AFL-CIO, Aug. 2, 1957, William S. Holly (AFL) president.
 Louisiana State Labor Council, April 10, 1956, Victor Bussie (AFL) president.
 Maine State Federated Labor Council, Nov. 16, 1956, Benjamin J. Dorsky (AFL) president.
 Minnesota AFL-CIO Federation of Labor, Oct. 1, 1956, R.A. Olson (AFL) president.
 Mississippi AFL-CIO Labor Council, June 6, 1957, Ray S. Bryant (AFL) president.
 Missouri State Labor Council, April 10, 1956, John I. Rollings (AFL) president.
 Montana State AFL-CIO, April 20, 1956, James S. Umber (AFL) president.
 Nebraska State AFL-CIO, Oct. 9, 1956, Gordon C. Preble (AFL) president.
 Nevada State AFL-CIO, Aug. 18, 1957, James G. Ryan (AFL) president.
 New Mexico State AFL-CIO, Oct. 28, 1956, James A. Price (AFL) president.
 North Carolina State AFL-CIO, Jan. 26, 1957, W.M. Barbee (AFL) president.
 Oregon State Labor Council, July 18, 1956, J.D. McDonald (AFL) president.
 South Carolina Labor Council, March 23, 1957, Sinway Young (AFL) president.
 South Dakota State Federation of Labor, June 8, 1956, Albert J. Maag (AFL) president.
 Tennessee State Labor Council, April 6, 1956, Stanton E. Smith (AFL) president.
 Texas State AFL-CIO, July 30, 1957, Jerry R. Holleman (AFL) president.
 Utah State AFL-CIO, Aug. 22, 1956, LaMar D. Gulbransen (AFL) president.
 Vermont Federation of Labor Unions, May 18, 1956, Frederick Dykeman (AFL) president.
 Virginia State Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council, June 5, 1956, Harold B. Boyd (AFL) president.
 Washington State Labor Council, July 11, 1957, E.M. Weston (AFL) president.
 Wyoming State AFL-CIO, June 14, 1956, Paul Shafto (AFL) president.

New Members

One of the most compelling factors given for the AFL-CIO merger and the theme of the 1955 convention was the promise that a unified labor movement could more efficiently organize new members. Convention speakers predicted a jump in membership from 15 million to 30 million. Earmarked for organization drives were white collar workers, oil and chemical workers, miners and metal workers and textile workers, particularly in the South.

Little progress has been reported by the AFL-CIO for these plans. No change in the 15 million-membership figure used in 1955 has been made.

The major reason given for the failure to increase membership is the problem of jurisdiction, which also has been a stumbling block in the merger of member unions. A second problem arose from the current Senate labor rackets investigation. The investigation, say labor leaders, has given the unorganized workers the impression that all labor is corrupt.

● **JURISDICTION** -- Most of the former CIO industrial unions were placed in an Industrial Union Department after the 1955 merger; the AFL craft unions for the most part were placed in a Building and Construction Trades Department. Disputes between the two groups revolve around who is to do the work when, for example, an industrial plant undertakes maintenance and repair work. The industrial unions say they have jurisdiction because they have organized the plant. The craft unions insist their members, such as carpenters and painters, should get the jobs. In letters to the two groups July 1, 1957, AFL-CIO President George Meany said "no agreement has been reached, as yet, on a firm method of arbitration to settle disputes." He suggested a system of arbitration boards to resolve jurisdictional disputes. If there was no agreement at various arbitration levels, a special committee of the AFL-CIO executive council would arbitrate. The Industrial Union Department has agreed with Meany's latest proposition, the Building and Trades Department wants some clarification of the proposals.

● **CORRUPTION** -- In the seven months the Senate committee has been investigating union malpractices, the AFL-CIO has taken some action in six instances. Final action against offending unions is expected at the Dec. 5 AFL-CIO national convention. The convention may be asked to expel some offending unions, an act that could lead to extensive dismemberment of the AFL-CIO. The member unions that have been charged with corruption -- usually mishandling union funds -- and action taken by the AFL-CIO:

Laundry Workers International, Ralph T. Fagan president, 73,200 members. Suspended by the AFL-CIO executive council May 23, 1957, with recommendation it be expelled.

Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers International, Joseph O'Neill president, 25,200 members. Put on probation by the executive council May 23 under a monitor named by Meany, who Aug. 12 said the union had made "no progress" toward reform.

Allied Industrial Workers, Earl Heaton president, 120,000 members. One year probation by executive council May 23 under a monitor. Meany Aug. 12 said the union had made "some progress" toward reform.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers International, James T. Cross president, 160,000 members. AFL-CIO ethical practices committee has held hearings, will report to the executive council Sept. 24.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Dave Beck president, 1.6 million members. Teamsters have twice asked for a delay in hearings by the ethical practices committee, now scheduled for Sept. 5. Beck was expelled as an AFL-CIO officer and executive council member. Beck, who has said he would not run for reelection at the Sept. 30 Teamsters convention, probably will be succeeded by James R. Hoffa. Hoffa, who told the Senate Committee he would clean up the union, has said he would not voluntarily leave the AFL-CIO. He has indicated he would like to organize a Nationwide union of all transportation workers.

United Textile Workers of America, Anthony Valente president, 90,000 members. Ethical practices committee held hearings Aug. 27; a report is to be made to the executive council at its Sept. 24 meeting.

WISCONSIN SENATE ELECTION

Democrat William Proxmire, 41, was the winner in Wisconsin's Aug. 27 special Senate election for the unexpired term of the late Joseph R. McCarthy (R). He defeated three-time Republican Gov. Walter J. Kohler, 53, by more than 120,000 votes. Proxmire, first Democrat sent to the Senate by Wisconsin since F. Ryan Duffy was elected in 1932, drew over 56 percent of the total vote cast. In the July 30 primary, the seven-man Republican field drew 69 percent of the total vote cast. (Weekly Report, p. 924)

Unofficial returns from 3,357 of the state's 3,361 precincts showed:

William Proxmire (D)	435,085
Walter J. Kohler (R)	313,631
Howard Boyle (Ind.)	20,558
Douglas Wheaton (Ind.)	2,281
Georgia Cozzini (Socialist-Labor)	738

The total vote of nearly 800,000 was about 300,000 more than the 500,000 who turned out for the July 30 primary. Approximately 30 percent of Wisconsin's eligible voters took part in the election.

Kohler had promised, if elected, to back the Eisenhower Administration policies, and had received the endorsement of President Eisenhower. Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton had come to Wisconsin to aid in Kohler's campaign. State GOP Chairman Philip G. Kuehn warned against voter apathy. Sen. Alexander Wiley (R), Wisconsin's senior Senator, Aug. 22 called for Republican party unity to elect Kohler. Wisconsin observers prior to the election reported that supporters of Glenn R. Davis and Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski, who ran second and third behind Kohler in the GOP primary, had not closed ranks behind Kohler. Kohler Aug. 3 warned against party disunity.

Proxmire, twice defeated by Kohler in gubernatorial races in 1952 and 1954, claimed his victory was a "protest against the President and his policies" rather than a positive vote for the Democratic candidate. (Weekly Report, p. 994, 1016)

Proxmire's victory increased the Senate Democratic margin, which had been 49-46, to 50-46. Chairman George Smathers (D Fla.) of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee said Proxmire's victory "seems clearly indicative of what we can anticipate in the 1958 elections." Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said the election demonstrated that "the average American voter is fed up with the lack of constructive Presidential leadership and the increasing favoritism of special interests which have become the hallmark of so-called modern Republicanism."

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn said the GOP was "licked badly. The Republican party has a tough fight on its hands in 1958 and 1960. (If Republicans are to win)...we must forge a united party dedicated to the defeat of the left wing forces (dominating) the Democratic party."

State Roundup

ALABAMA -- The state senate Aug. 23 passed a proposed constitutional amendment to abolish Macon County, where the proportion of Negro to white residents is approximately 7-1. If approved by the house and ratified by the voters, the abolition would take effect in 1962. (Weekly Report, p. 895) The senate also approved another bill giving sheriffs and jailers the right to refuse custody of Federal prisoners in state jails, including any who might be charged with civil rights violations.

CALIFORNIA -- Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, 60, who Aug. 19 announced his candidacy for reelection in 1958, Aug. 20 said he would run on both the Republican and Democratic tickets in the 1958 gubernatorial primary. (Weekly Report, p. 1016)

CONNECTICUT -- In the Nov. 5 New Haven municipal election, Mayor Richard C. Lee (D), seeking his third two-year term, will be opposed by Mrs. Edith V. Cook (R), attorney and state representative; and, Samuel Malkan, independent Democrat, former state senator and state athletic commissioner under former Gov. Chester Bowles (D). Mayor Lee won reelection in 1955 by a 20,600 majority, is considered a possible Senate candidate in 1958 against Sen. William A. Purtell (R). (Weekly Report, p. 559)

MARYLAND -- Blair Lee III, Montgomery County representative, at an Aug. 25 Democratic conference said he was "available" for the Democratic nomination for state comptroller. James Bruce, 64, former Ambassador to Argentina, said he wanted "a few weeks" to find out how much statewide support he has for the Democratic nomination to oppose Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R Md.), 63, in 1958. (Weekly Report, p. 811) Democratic National Committeeman Michael J. Birmingham announced he would resign as executive officer of the Baltimore County council.

NEW JERSEY The state CIO Political Action Committee Aug. 23 endorsed Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D), 49, for reelection. Although the state AFL voted against taking a stand in the November gubernatorial election, a group of AFL leaders Aug. 24 announced in Trenton the formation of an AFL Committee for Reelection of Governor Meyner.

NEW YORK -- Roger Tubby, press secretary to former President Harry S. Truman and Adlai E. Stevenson, Aug. 19 described Tammany leader Carmine G. DeSapio as a symbol of "one-man rule" in politics and of "repressive leadership" in the New York Democratic party. Tubby urged the election of Herman S. Greitzer to replace DeSapio as 1st Assembly District South Tammany leader. Tubby also supported William Pitts Ryan, who is opposing William J. Sheldrick for the 7th Assembly District leadership; and, Thomas J. Sammon, who is running against James J. Farley in the 8th Assembly District North.

Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 153

HR 3473 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in California to Pine Tree Lumber Co. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/22/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported, House passed July 30, 1957. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported August 6, 1957. Senate passed August 12, 1957. President signed August 21, 1957.

Public Law 154

HR 4830 -- Authorize revision of tribal roll of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina. SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 2/14/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 10, 1957. House passed June 17, 1957. Senate passed August 12, 1957. President signed August 21, 1957.

Public Law 155

HR 2460 -- Improve career opportunities of nurses, medical specialists of Army, Navy, and Air Force. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/10/57 -- House Armed Services reported February 19, 1957. House passed February 28, 1957. Senate Armed Services reported August 8, 1957. Senate passed August 10, 1957. President signed August 21, 1957.

Public Law 156

HR 5492 -- Extend time in which Secretary of Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under Federal reclamation laws. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 2/2/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31, 1957. House passed August 5, 1957. Senate passed August 10, 1957. President signed August 21, 1957.

Public Law 157

HR 6517 -- Provide for retirement of Metropolitan Police and Fire Department personnel. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 3/29/57 -- House District of Columbia reported June 4, 1957. House passed June 24, 1957. Senate District of Columbia reported July 23, 1957. Senate passed August 10, 1957. President signed August 21, 1957.

Public Law 158

H J Res 275 -- Transfer to Puerto Rico certain archives and records in possession of National Archives. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem., P.R.) -- 7/16/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 1, 1957. House passed July 15, 1957. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 31, 1957. Senate passed August 9, 1957. President signed August 21, 1957.

Public Law 159

HR 8643 -- Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River for power. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/11/57 -- House Public Works reported July 23, 1957. House passed August 1, 1957. Senate passed August 12, 1957. President signed August 21, 1957.

Public Law 160

HR 5679 -- Authorize amendment of irrigation repayment contract of December 28, 1950, between U.S. and Mirage Flats Irrigation District, Nebraska. MILLER (R Neb.) -- 3/6/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31, 1957. House passed August 5, 1957. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported August 8, 1957. Senate passed August 12, 1957. President signed August 21, 1957.

Public Law 161

HR 7540 -- Extend provisions of P.L. 815, 81st Congress, re school construction to Wake Island. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/14/57 -- House Education and Labor reported June 14, 1957. House passed July 1, 1957. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 30, 1957. Senate passed August 9, 1957. President signed August 21, 1957.

Public Law 162

HR 8996 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission to acquire or construct certain facilities. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 7/31/57 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported August 2, 1957. House passed August 9, 1957. Senate passed August 16, 1957. Both Houses agreed to conference report August 20, 1957. President signed August 21, 1957.

Public Law 163

S 1384 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to revise definition of contract carrier by motor vehicle. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/26/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 24, 1957. Senate passed August 8, 1957. House passed August 14, 1957. President signed August 22, 1957.

Public Law 164

HR 1058 -- Preserve key deer and other wildlife resources in Florida Keys. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 13, 1957. House passed July 1, 1957. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported August 6, 1957. Senate passed, amended, August 12, 1957. House agreed to Senate amendments August 13, 1957. President signed August 22, 1957.

Public Law 165

HR 232 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code regarding readjustment of tax in case of certain amount received for breach of contract. IKARD (D Texas) -- 1/3/57 -- House Ways and Means reported July 24, 1957. House passed July 31, 1957. Senate Finance reported August 7, 1957. Senate passed, amended, August 12, 1957. House agreed to Senate amendments August 14, 1957. President signed August 26, 1957.

Public Law 166

HR 4520 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to authorize permanent certification for certain air carriers operating between U.S. and Alaska. O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 2/6/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 24, 1957. House passed July 11, 1957. Senate passed August 10, 1957. President signed August 26, 1957.

Public Law 167

HR 8090 -- Provide appropriations for public works, fiscal year 1958. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 6/13/57 -- House Appropriations reported June 13, 1957. House passed June 19, 1957. Senate Appropriations reported July 12, 1957. Senate passed, amended, August 8, 1957. Conference report filed August 9, 1957. House and Senate agreed to conference report August 13, 1957. President signed August 26, 1957.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
 - Housing & Schools
 - Safety & Health
 - Social Security
 - Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
 - Administrative Policy
 - Immigration & Naturalization
 - International Relations
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
 - Defense Policy
 - Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
 - Civil Service
 - Commemorative
 - Congress
 - Constitution, Civil Rights
 - Crimes, Courts, Prisons
 - District of Columbia
 - Indian & Territorial Affairs
 - Land and Land Transfers
 - Post Office
 - Presidential Policy
 - General
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
 - Business & Banking
 - Commerce & Communications
 - Natural Resources
 - Public Works & Reclamation
 - Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored

by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through Aug. 25, 1957.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,851	9,435
Joint Resolutions	129	450
Concurrent Resolutions	50	228
Simple Resolutions	193	409
TOTAL	3,223	10,522

This week's listing includes:

Bills

HR 9342 to HR 9435
S 2810 to S 2851

Resolutions

S J Res none
S Con Res 48 to S Con Res 50
S Res 186 to S Res 193
H J Res 443 to H J Res 450
H Con Res 226 to H Con Res 228
H Res 402 to H Res 409

1. Agriculture

S 2842 -- Provide equitable treatment for producers participating in acreage reserve program on basis of incorrect information furnished by Government. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 8/23/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HR 9355 -- Establish use of humane methods of slaughter of livestock as a policy of U. S. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 8/19/57 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 9380 -- Provide for stabilizing broiler and egg industries by instituting a program for marketing regulations. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) -- 8/21/57 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 9385 -- Amend section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 8/21/57 -- House Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HR 9343 -- Authorize additional appropriations for prosecution of certain river and harbor and flood-control projects. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 8/19/57 -- House Public Works.
 HR 9379 -- Make appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 8/21/57 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

S 2810 -- Provide a program of financial assistance to states for construction of public community colleges. CASE (R N.J.) -- 8/19/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
 HR 9413 -- Establish a program of national scholarship loans for undergraduate and graduate study in institutions of higher education. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 8/22/57 -- House Education and Labor.
 HR 9429 -- Provide certain assistance to state and territorial maritime academies or colleges. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 8/23/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 9430 -- Authorize a 4-year program of Federal loan and credit assistance to states and communities to enable them to increase public elementary and secondary school construction. REES (R Kan.) -- 8/23/57 -- House Education and Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH NO INTRODUCTIONS

SOCIAL SECURITY

HR 9393 -- Amend Social Security Act to provide that Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare shall, under certain circumstances, disclose current addresses of husbands and parents who have deserted their families. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 8/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9412 -- Provide that income derived from rental of living accommodations, where owner of property provides services in connection with such rental, shall constitute net earnings from self-employment for purposes of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 8/22/57 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9423 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that a widow who loses her widow's annuity by remarriage may again become entitled to such annuity if her husband dies before she qualified (under definitions contained in such act) as his widow. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 8/23/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

WELFARE

S 2835 -- Amend laws re St. Elizabeths Hospital so as to fix the salaries of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and first assistant physician of the hospital. HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 8/22/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
 HR 9416 -- Amend laws re St. Elizabeths Hospital so as to fix salaries of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and first assistant physician of the hospital. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 8/22/57 -- House Education and Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY NO INTRODUCTIONS

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION NO INTRODUCTIONS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

S 2828 -- Authorize President under certain conditions to permit entering info of loan, grant, or other aid agreements with certain nations. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 8/21/57 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HR 9384 -- Authorize President under certain conditions to permit entering into of loan, grant or other aid agreements with nations within Soviet sphere of influence. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 8/21/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HR 9388 -- Amend Railway Labor Act to classify yardmasters with train and yard service employees for purpose of that act. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 8/21/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 9428 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of employers substantially engaged in commerce, to amend certain exemptions. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 8/23/57 -- House Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

S 2821 -- Amend title 32, U.S.C., re system of courts-martial for National Guard not in Federal service. CASE (R S.D.) (by request) -- 8/20/57 -- Senate Armed Services.
 HR 9409 -- Amend titles 10 and 14 of U.S.C. to provide that cadets and midshipmen entering the service Academies hereafter agree to serve 10 years on duty after graduation. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 8/22/57 -- House Armed Services.

VETERANS

HR 9391 -- Amend section 513 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to make funds available for veterans direct home loan program until July 25, 1959. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 8/21/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

S 2820 -- Amend P.L. 854 of the 84th Congress. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 8/20/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 9354 -- Provide for increases in annuities of annuitants under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 8/19/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 9407 -- Provide additional opportunity for certain Government employees to obtain career-conditional and career appointments in competitive civil service. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/22/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

H Con Res 226 -- Designate the 7-day period beginning March 16, 1958, as National Library Week. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 8/19/57 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 9431 -- Provide for issuance of postage stamp in commemoration of 50th anniversary of Women's Congressional Club. REES (R Kan.) -- 8/23/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

CONGRESS

S 2846 -- Provide for a separate session of Congress each year for consideration of appropriation bills, to establish the calendar year as fiscal year of Government. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 8/23/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
 H Con Res 228 -- Authorize printing as a House document of pamphlet entitled "Our American Government, What is it? How Does It Function?". PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/23/57 -- House Administration.
 H Res 404 -- Authorize the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 1182, current session. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 8/21/57 -- House Administration.
 HR 9406 -- Amend the act of June 23, 1949, as amended, to provide that telephone and telegraph service furnished Members of the House of Representatives shall be computed on a biennial rather than an annual basis. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 8/22/57 -- House Administration.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

H J Res 443 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution re admission of new States as sovereign States of the U.S. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 8/21/57 -- House Judiciary.
 H J Res 444 -- Similar to H J Res 443. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 8/21/57.
 H J Res 445 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. to provide that a person serving as a member of the Supreme Court of the U.S. shall not be eligible to the office of President or Vice President of the U.S. while serving on Court or for a period after he leaves the Court. SCHERER (R Ohio) -- 8/21/57 -- House Judiciary.
 H J Res 446 -- Similar to H J Res 443. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 8/21/57.
 H J Res 447 -- Similar to H J Res 443. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 8/22/57.
 H J Res 448 -- Similar to H J Res 443. SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 8/22/57.
 H J Res 449 -- Similar to H J Res 443. SMITH (D Va.) -- 8/22/57.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- S 2815 -- Provide for appointment of two additional district judges for Northern District of Ohio and one additional district judge for Southern District of Ohio. BRICKER (R Ohio) -- 8/20/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 2832 -- Provide for appointment of one additional district judge for Northern District of Ohio and one additional district judge for Southern District of Ohio. BRICKER (R Ohio) -- 8/21/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 2840 -- Create a new and separate judicial district in California and create a new division for the Northern District in said state. KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 8/22/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- HR 9352 -- Amend Internal Security Act of 1950. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 8/19/57 -- House Un-American Activities.
- HR 9383 -- Provide for settlement of claims of certain inhabitants of U.S. living in area inundated by the sudden flood of the Rio Grande as a result of construction of Falcon Dam. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 8/21/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 9411 -- Prohibit inclusion of certain matter on envelopes and like wrappers containing mail matter. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 8/22/57 -- House Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- HR 9390 -- Credit certain teachers in District of Columbia for services performed by them between Sept. 1, 1944 and July 1, 1955. BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) -- 8/21/57 -- House District of Columbia.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- S 2812 -- Improve the administration of the public airports in Territory of Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 8/19/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2837 -- Provide for termination of Federal supervision over property of Indian tribes, bands, and groups, and individual Indians in Michigan. WATKINS (R Utah) -- 8/22/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2848 -- Amend section 73 (g) of Hawaiian Organic Act; approve and ratify Joint Resolution 32, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1957, authorizing issuance of \$14 million in aviation revenue bonds; authorize certain land exchanges at Honolulu, Oahu, T.H., for development of Honolulu airport complex. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 8/23/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9410 -- Authorize and direct transfer and conveyance of certain property in Virgin Islands to government of Virgin Islands. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 8/22/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9426 -- Amend act of May 28, 1948, to improve administration of public airports in Territory of Alaska. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 8/23/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9433 -- Authorize private transactions involving sale, acquisition, or holding of gold within U.S., its Territories and possessions, including Alaska. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 8/23/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- S 2833 -- Provide for conveyance of interest of the U.S. in and to certain fissionable materials in a tract of land in County of Alamance, State of North Carolina. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 8/21/57 -- Senate Government Operations.
- S 2851 -- Amend section 203 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize sale and conveyance of certain surplus property of the U.S. situated in county of Orange, State of California, to former owners thereof, Richard Haster and Esther Haster, his wife, or their legal representatives. KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 8/23/57 -- Senate Government Operations.
- HR 9350 -- Authorize transfer of certain housing projects to city of Decatur, Ill., or to Decatur Housing Authority. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 8/19/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

POST OFFICE
NO INTRODUCTIONS

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

- S 2845 -- Provide for reimbursement of Treasury by Panama Canal Company for annuity paid to the Republic of Panama. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 8/23/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H Con Res 227 -- Express sense of Congress re promulgation by Secretary of Treasury of certain Federal firearms regulations. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 8/22/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- H J Res 450 -- Direct Secretary of Treasury to call for return to the Treasury of \$28,101 644.91 deposited with certain states in 1837. STEED (D Okla.) -- 8/23/57 -- House Ways and Means.

GENERAL

- H Res 403 -- Authorize Committee on the Judiciary to conduct an investigation of the sanity of Ezra Pound. BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 8/21/57 -- House Rules.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

- S 2824 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946 to make stabilization of cost of living one of the explicit and primary aims of Federal economic policy. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 8/21/57 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 2825 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to include within the definition of a small business concern certain agricultural enterprises. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 8/21/57 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- HR 9387 -- Amend certain provisions of Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 8/21/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- S 2817 -- Authorize construction and sale by Federal Maritime Board of a superliner passenger vessel equivalent to steamship United States. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) Butler (R Md.) -- 8/20/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2834 -- Provide that a license for a radio or television broadcasting station not be granted to, or held by, any person or corporation engaged directly or indirectly in the business of publishing music or of manufacturing or selling musical recordings. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 8/21/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9342 -- Authorize construction and sale by Federal Maritime Board of a superliner passenger vessel equivalent to steamship United States. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 8/19/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 9346 -- Prevent the unauthorized censorship by broadcasting, television, telephone, telegraph, and all similar companies, or networks, of songs, tunes, words, lyrics, and other material and things; provide certain procedure to be followed in such cases. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 8/19/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9351 -- Authorize construction and sale by Federal Maritime Board of a superliner passenger vessel equivalent to steamship United States. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 8/19/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 9389 -- Amend section 15 (4) of Interstate Commerce Act, re rates for the transportation of ordinary livestock. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 8/21/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9408 -- Prevent unauthorized censorship by broadcasting, television, telephone, telegraph, and all similar companies, or networks, of songs, tunes, words, lyrics, and other material and things; provide certain procedure to be followed in such cases. DORN (D S.C.) -- 8/22/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9432 -- Authorize construction and sale by Federal Maritime Board of a passenger vessel for operation in Pacific Ocean. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 8/23/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- HR 9344 -- Provide for research into and development of practical means for utilization of solar energy. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 8/19/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9353 -- Authorize continuing studies of biology, propagation, catch, and abundance of species of fish and shrimp that are of interest to sport and commercial fishermen in waters adjacent to certain areas in state of Texas so that appropriate measures for protecting the environment and increasing abundance of such species of fish and shrimp may be taken; protect whooping crane and lands upon which it is dependent by establishment of a wildlife sanctuary in state of Texas. YOUNG (R Calif.) -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- S 2813 -- Provide for certain credits to Salt River Valley Water Users' Association and Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District in consideration of transfer to the Government of property in Phoenix, Ariz. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 8/20/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2822 -- Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Missouri River for power and other purposes. CASE (R S.D.), (by request) -- 8/20/57 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 2826 -- Rescind authorization for Waldo Lake Tunnel and regulating works, Willamette River, Ore. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 8/21/57 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 2843 -- Prohibit Government agencies from acquiring or using the National Grange headquarters site without specific congressional approval, provide for renovation of the old State Department Building. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 8/23/57 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 2847 -- Amend Federal Power Act, as amended, to require the Federal Power Commission to license only those projects which are best adapted to improving or developing the water resources of a river basin in order to obtain by integrated operation the maximum amount of net public benefits. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Church (D Idaho), Jackson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 8/23/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- HR 9345 -- Permit payment of equivalent amounts of money to U.S. in lieu of performance of labor or making of improvements on a mining claim for purposes of section 2324 or 2325 of Revised Statutes of the United States. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 8/19/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9348 -- Prohibit Government agencies from acquiring or using the National Grange headquarters site without specific congressional approval, provide for renovation of old State Department Building. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 8/19/57 -- House Public Works.
- HR 9381 -- Designate lake above diversion dam of the Solano project in California as Lake Solano. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 8/21/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9382 -- Designate main dam of the Solano project in California as Monticello Dam. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 8/21/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9386 -- Prohibit Government agencies to acquire or use National Grange headquarters site without specific congressional approval. REED (R N.Y.) -- 8/21/57 -- House Public Works.
- HR 9434 -- Provide that certain areas be deemed to be major disaster areas. PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 8/23/57 -- House Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

- HR 9347 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for certain amounts paid by a teacher for his further education. POFF (R Va.) -- 8/19/57 -- House Ways and Means.

- HR 9349 -- Permit certain educational organizations to import free of duty scientific and laboratory apparatus for educational or scientific purposes. SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 8/19/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9414 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an income tax deduction for certain expenses of attending colleges and universities. SCHWENDEL (R Iowa) -- 8/22/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9415 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for scheduled personal and corporate income tax reductions. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 8/22/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9417 -- Permit a taxpayer who has attained age of 65 and is disabled, or whose spouse has attained the age of 65 and is disabled to deduct up to \$20,000 of medical expenses incurred in any year. MILLER (R Md.) -- 8/22/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9424 -- Amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and related laws. COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 8/23/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9425 -- Amend certain administrative provisions of Tariff Act of 1930 and related laws. REED (R N.Y.) -- 8/23/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9427 -- Provide a minimum initial program of tax relief for small business and for persons engaged in small business. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 8/23/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9435 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by repealing certain sections concerning taxes upon estates and gifts. GWINN (R N.Y.) -- 8/23/57 -- House Ways and Means.

BREAKDOWN OF FISCAL 1958 APPROPRIATION BILLS

A record of the fiscal 1958 appropriation bills passed by the first session of the 85th Congress:

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture	\$ 3,965,446,617	\$ 3,692,889,757	\$ 3,692,889,757	\$ 3,668,732,157	\$ 3,668,972,157	\$ 3,666,543,757
Commerce	871,513,000	653,685,060	653,685,060	613,584,290	613,584,290	597,790,225
Defense	36,128,000,000	33,541,225,000	33,562,725,000	34,534,229,000	34,534,229,000	33,759,850,000
District of Columbia						
Federal Payment	25,504,450	22,504,450	22,504,450	23,004,450	23,004,450	22,504,450
District Payment	(207,249,900)	(192,530,300)	(192,530,300)	(196,582,720)	(196,636,850)	(196,676,480)
Executive Offices	20,921,870	16,021,370	16,021,370	16,010,370	16,010,370	16,010,370
Independent Offices	5,923,195,000	5,406,201,700	5,385,201,700	5,378,224,800	5,378,594,800	5,373,877,800
Interior	515,189,700	454,395,700	454,395,700	456,252,600	457,152,600	456,189,600
Labor-HEW	2,981,277,581	2,862,502,881	2,846,831,581	2,885,290,781	2,885,290,781	2,871,182,781
Legislative	108,271,443	78,470,285	78,370,285	104,844,660	104,844,660	104,844,660
Public Works	876,453,000	814,813,023	814,813,023	884,151,323	884,151,323	858,094,323
State-Justice-Judiciary	665,649,802	563,799,793	563,799,793	563,085,293	563,085,293	562,891,293
Treasury-Post Office	3,965,291,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000
Post Office						
Supplemental	149,500,000	133,000,000	133,000,000	133,000,000	133,000,000	133,000,000
First Supplemental	1,973,767,827	1,581,590,587	1,581,590,587	1,820,351,547	1,824,001,547	1,734,011,947
Mutual Security	3,386,860,000	2,524,760,000	2,524,760,000	3,025,660,000	3,025,660,000	2,768,760,000
Atomic Energy						
Commission	2,491,625,000	2,269,718,500	2,299,718,500	2,323,632,500	2,323,632,500	2,323,632,500
TOTAL	\$64,048,466,290*	\$58,500,505,106	\$58,515,233,806	\$60,318,630,771	\$60,320,140,771	\$59,134,110,706*

*There was also \$7.4 billion requested and approved for interest payments on the national debt for which a fixed authorization exists.

Committee Roundup

OIL PRICES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Aug. 26 released a report on its investigation of the petroleum industry and the effect of the Middle East Emergency Committee operation on oil price increases. The report questioned the legality under the antitrust laws of the voluntary oil import restriction plan recommended by the President's Cabinet Committee and proposed an import duty as a possible alternative. It termed the MEEC an "improper delegation of essential Government responsibility", urged Government action to devise a new emergency oil program and recommended limiting petroleum producers' 27.5 depletion tax allowance to domestic production alone. (Weekly Report, p. 711, 859)

The report said Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) "has reservations" on the depletion recommendation, as well as on the suggested import duty. In minority reports, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) said a review of the depletion allowance was "overdue," but Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) upheld the existing allowance. Subcommittee Assistant Counsel Gareth M. Neville, in a statement accompanying the report, said the incentive value of percentage depletion for domestic production "has been blunted by extending the favors to all the world, thus defeating the original concept."

On tax concessions to oil companies, the report recommended Congressional review of the "legality and propriety" of the Arabian American Oil Co.'s role in issuance of a Saudi Arabian income-tax decree "designed to divert income taxes from the U.S. to Saudi Arabia in lieu of increased royalty payments." The report recommended a Justice Department study of Aramco's ownership and operating agreements and legislation to require all oil companies subject to U.S. jurisdiction to register any contracts having "restrictive effects" on U.S. foreign commerce.

The report asked for a Congressional study of all antitrust immunity grants by the Attorney General and recommended that, pending the inquiry, no such grants be made when joint action by oil companies was involved. Recommended also was legislation to require that all advisory committees, voluntary agreements and joint-action groups be under the chairmanship, administration and supervision of Government employees. Pointing out that major integrated oil firms owned more than 90 percent of U.S. pipeline capacity, the report recommended "immediate investigation" by the Justice Department of possible monopolistic control.

The unsigned report was transmitted by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), designated as acting chairman by Kefauver. Subcommittee members Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) and William Langer (R N.D.) did not participate because of illness.

POSTAL RATE INCREASE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service, Special Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 5836) to increase postal rates. (Weekly Report, p. 1026)

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 23 -- Frank A. Daniels, president of The Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer and Times, objected to a provision exempting from second-class increases any newspaper with a press run of less than 5,000 circulating in only one county. Daniels, chairman of the postal committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn., said the "discrimination in this, the obvious unfairness, is that one publication should pay one rate, and a competing publication still another." He said Congress should not accept "the unfair and untrue charge" that newspapers received a mail subsidy without further study of the question.

Ralph Nicholson, president and publisher of The Dothan (Ala.) Eagle, said southern publishers opposed any provision "which picks out segments of the press or groups of mail users for penalties or preferment through higher or lower postal rates than other mail users in the same class."

The National Assn. of Manufacturers, in a statement filed with the Subcommittee, said it supported the "broad objectives" of the House-approved legislation.

Aug. 26 -- Ex-Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R) of Washington, president of McCall Corp., said the bill would do "serious damage to the publication industry at a time when its profits are among the lowest levels reached in 22 years."

George Brady, assistant to the general manager of the Hearst newspapers, urged complete rejection of the bill and said even a 5 percent second-class increase would doom some smaller newspapers.

George J. Hecht, publisher of Parents' Magazine, said the bill would increase his publication's costs by \$257,000 a year and more than wipe out the \$207,000 profit it earned in the last fiscal year.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Aug. 27 -- Chairman Olin Johnston (D S.C.) said he did not see how hearings could be continued because of the crush of pre-adjudgment business. Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) suggested additional hearings in November and December, and Johnston indicated he would approve the suggestion.

SMALL BUSINESS PROCUREMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Small Business.

ACTION -- Aug. 23 filed a report (S Rept 1111) on case studies in Government procurement in 1957. The report said there had been "in recent years...no visible lessening of the ingrained proclivity of military contracting officers to lean toward the larger manufacturers in preference to doing business with qualified smaller companies."

The Committee recommended that, since it was "conceded that small business is incapable of performing as weapon-system prime contractors, the Department of the Air Force aggressively endeavor to place associate prime contracts with smaller firms."

RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

ACTION -- Aug. 25 released a "summary-analysis" of its May-June hearings on radioactive fallout and its effects on man. (Weekly Report, p. 709)

The Committee said witnesses were in "general agreement that man's exposure to fallout radiation, including Strontium 90, is and will be in general small, from the testing already done, compared with his exposure to other, 'normal background' sources of radiation." But it warned that the "consequence of further testing over the next several generations at the level of the past five years could constitute a hazard to the world's population. If the level of future testing rises, then the hazard could be greater and could arrive sooner."

The Committee found "general agreement that any amount of radiation, no matter how small the dose, increases the rate of genetic mutation (change) in a population." But there was "a difference of opinion as to whether a very small dose of radiation would produce ...an increased incidence of such somatic (non-genetic) conditions as leukemia or bone cancer, or a decrease in life expectancy in a population."

The Committee said "the great unknown in the field of non-genetic biological effects of radiation is whether there is a threshold (of tolerance) or whether there isn't." "If in fact," the Committee said, "any quantity of radiation, however small, produces a biological effect...then the concept implied by 'maximum permissible dose,' developed primarily for industrial workers, as presently used is erroneous. The alternative, in a world where worldwide man-made radiation is a fact, is to define and establish a 'population average acceptable dose.' Such a notion implies a willingness to accept a predetermined specified quantity of radiation in a population." The Committee said this would involve moral as well as scientific considerations.

COAL INDUSTRY REPORT

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs, Special Coal Research Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Aug. 27 filed a report (H Rept 1263) on the results of a 15-month study of the coal industry. The report urged an expanded program of research and development within the industry. It said the United States' coal reserves, "expected to last for several hundred years," were "this Nation's greatest mineral resource available for immediate development and use."

The Subcommittee recommended creation of an independent coal research and development commission to develop "a broad gauged research program to develop new uses for coal, improve and expand existing uses, reduce costs of coal production and distribution and emphasize uses and developments of particular value to smaller coal producers."

Rep John P. Saylor (R Pa.) Aug. 27 introduced a bill (HR 9460) to carry out the recommendations.

LABOR WELFARE FUNDS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Fund Legislation.

ACTION -- Aug. 26 approved a draft bill to require registration, reporting to the Secretary of Labor and disclosure of all types of employee pension and welfare plans. It would not prescribe regulations for operation of the plans. (Weekly Report, p. 820, 844)

JONES NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the appointment of Deputy Budget Director Arnold R. Jones to the board of the Tennessee Valley Authority. (Weekly Report, p. 954)

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 23 -- Jones said he would urge President Eisenhower to endorse a TVA self-financing plan endorsed by Members of Congress from TVA states.

Aug. 26 -- Jones said any action he would take as TVA director would be based upon "my own conscience, convictions and judgment as to what would be good for TVA." "Further," he added, "if any President should ask the TVA directors either to follow a general course of action or to take any specific action I will give such request every consideration.... If I determine that the request is not in accord with the interest of TVA or in my opinion not in the best interest of TVA, I would then follow such legal course as I consider to be in the best interest of TVA." Earlier, Jones said he would resign if the President asked him to do anything "irreconcilable with my responsibilities to the TVA."

Aug. 27 -- Rep. Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) said approval of Jones' nomination would give the President control of TVA. He said it was highly unlikely that Jones "could possibly escape indoctrination with the (Budget) Bureau's point of view...."

Aug. 28 -- Reps. Carl Elliott (D Ala.) and Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.) opposed Jones' appointment because of his Budget Bureau background.

Acting Chairman Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) said he "wouldn't regard the Budget Bureau as the most favorable environment from which to choose a director for the TVA. But I have seen good fruit spring from worse origin and worse fruit spring from a better origin."

Aug. 29 -- Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement (D) called the Budget Bureau "the focal point of hostility to the TVA in the present Administration." He said Herbert D. Vogel, chairman and only member of the three-man board since the Aug. 7 death of Dr. Raymond Paty, had followed Budget Bureau policies. "General Vogel and Mr. Jones together on issues would control the TVA board," he said. "And in view of the record, it appears that these men would turn control over to the Budget Bureau, thus sacrificing the independent agency concept which the Congress wrote into the TVA Act."

Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) made an unsuccessful attempt to secure unanimous consent for a Committee vote on the nomination immediately following Clements' testimony.

LABOR RACKETEERING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On alleged labor racketeering. (Weekly Report, p. 1026)

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 23 -- The Committee temporarily concluded its questioning of James R. Hoffa, Teamsters Union vice president, but served Hoffa with a subpoena to appear again at a later date. Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said "Mr. Hoffa will be back before this Committee again. I hope that in the meantime he can refresh his memory."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 26 -- The Senate adopted a resolution (S Res 186) to increase the Committee's spending authority from \$350,000 to \$500,000.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL, FISCAL 1958

Final Congressional action on the First Supplemental Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1958 (HR 9131) was taken Aug. 23 when the House agreed, with an amendment, to a second conference report (H Rept 1235) on the bill. The Senate Aug. 23 also agreed to the report and concurred in the House amendment.

PROVISIONS -- Assent to the President, the bill carried \$1,734,011,947 -- an increase of \$425,000 over the first conference version approved by the House Aug. 21. This resulted from the House approving funds for Army Engineers' navigation work on the Columbia River, Wash. (Weekly Report, p. 1005)

Two amendments on which the House and Senate disagreed were sent to the second conference. One provided \$12.5 million for the construction at Burke, Va., of an additional airport for the Washington, D.C., area. The second provided funds for dredging the Columbia River and for planning the Rathbun Dam, Iowa.

The House Aug. 23 agreed by voice vote to provide funds for the airport without specifying the site. The conferees' amendment required the President to study alternate sites for the airport and to make his recommendation to Congress by Jan. 15, 1958. Senate conferees proposed that the President's special assistant, Lt. Gen. E.R. Quesada (ret.), make the study.

By a roll-call vote of 166-121 the House agreed to concur in the Senate amendment to provide funds for the river and dam. Then, by a roll-call vote of 165-120, the House concurred in a conference committee amendment to reduce the funds from \$475,000 to \$425,000. This action eliminated funds for the Rathbun Dam. (For voting, see chart p. 1060)

BACKGROUND -- Weekly Report, p. 1005.

The President had asked \$100,000 for the Rathbun Dam, a flood control project. He made no request for funds for navigation work on the Columbia River between Vancouver, Wash., and The Dalles, Ore.

HOUSE DEBATE -- Aug. 23 -- John Taber (R N.Y.) -- "This is a satisfactory solution of the Washington airport problem. In the meantime I have been assured that the Civil Aeronautics Board will go after the airlines and force the use of Friendship Airport (Baltimore, Md.) during the construction of this additional airport and, perhaps, afterwards."

Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa) -- The \$50,000 for planning the Rathbun Dam "might be the most important economy money we have expended in a long time because it looks toward an understanding of flood control problems, soil conservation problems and watershed problems." The sum was "recommended by the President in his Budget Message, it has had the approval of the Budget Director, and it has been twice placed in a bill" by the Senate.

SENATE DEBATE -- Aug. 23 -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- The study of the airport site must not be "perfunctory;" it must consider the views of local officials and residents of the sites studied.

ATOMIC ENERGY APPROPRIATION

Congress Aug. 23 completed action on a bill (HR 9379) making fiscal 1958 appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission when the House agreed by voice vote to a conference report (H Rept 1242) that recommended that the House concur in Senate amendments to the bill. The Senate Aug. 23 also accepted the conference report by voice vote.

The Senate earlier Aug. 23 by voice vote passed HR 9379 carrying \$2,323,632,500 -- \$2,215,470,000 for AEC operating expenses and \$108,162,500 for plant acquisition and construction. The Senate total was \$167,992,500 less than President Eisenhower's fiscal 1958 request and \$23,914,000 more than the House approved Aug. 21. However, the President's request to the Senate -- \$2,491,625,000 -- was \$6 million more than that sent to the House. (Weekly Report, p. 1009)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee Aug. 22 reported HR 9379 (S Rept 1080). The Committee recommended the same amount as passed by the Senate. The Committee recommended restoration of \$11.6 million to provide the full budget estimate for physical research. The report said "basic research in the physical sciences carried on under this program is vitally important to the whole atomic energy program and should be forwarded vigorously."

SPECIAL SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

The Senate Aug. 23 passed by voice vote and sent to the White House a bill (HR 8679) extending for one year, through June 30, 1959, a program of assistance for school construction in Federally impacted areas (PL 815, 81st Congress).

BACKGROUND -- The bill was approved by the House Aug. 19 (Weekly Report, p. 1007) and reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Aug. 20. (S Rept. 1054).

DEBATE -- Aug. 23 -- Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- By June 30, 1958, there would be only 70 children residing in the school district at the new Air Force Academy, but by 1959 there would be more than 600 children there.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- Failure to grant the extension would result in "severe hardship."

FIVE OUTSTANDING SENATORS

The Senate Aug. 26 adopted by voice vote a resolution (S Res 174) providing for the hanging of portraits of "five outstanding Senators" of the past in the Senate reception room. The resolution authorized the Architect of the Capitol, the director of the National Gallery of Art and the chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts either to purchase the portraits, accept portraits as gifts or loans, or have them painted. Expenses would be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Special Committee on the Senate Reception Room May 1 reported (S Rept 279) its selection of five outstanding Senators whose portraits would be hung. The Senators chosen were John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Robert M. LaFollette, Robert A. Taft and Daniel Webster. (Weekly Report, p. 530)

DISABLED JUDGES

The Senate Aug. 26 passed by voice vote and sent to the President a bill (HR 110) to permit appointment of an additional judge to a Federal court from which an incumbent judge, though found physically or mentally disabled by the Judicial Council of the Circuit, declined to retire.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was passed by the House March 19 and reported (S Rept 1094) Aug. 22 by the Senate Judiciary Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 386) It was requested by the Judicial Conference of the U.S.

AIR CARRIER LOANS

The House and Senate Aug. 23 agreed to the conference report on an amended bill (S 2229 -- H Rept 1219) authorizing the Civil Aeronautics Board to guarantee private loans to small airlines and helicopter lines to finance the purchase of modern equipment. Senate approval was by voice vote, House action by a 203-77 roll-call vote. (For Senate passage, see Weekly Report, p. 981; for House action, see below; for voting, see chart p. 1060)

A Senate-House conference committee Aug. 21 reported S 2229, modifying a Senate limitation on the types of aircraft purchases for which loans could be made. Conferees eliminated a House requirement that the CAB specifically prescribe interest rates and other charges; the CAB was directed, instead, merely to collect a "reasonable guaranty fee." Other House amendments were approved.

PROVISIONS -- As cleared for the White House, S 2229:

Authorized the CAB to guarantee, during a five-year period following the bill's enactment, 90 percent of the loans made to 25 commercial and three helicopter airlines for equipment purchases, provided total loans to any one company did not exceed \$5 million.

Authorized the CAB to prescribe a reasonable guarantee fee on each loan.

Authorized guarantees only on loans to be repaid within ten years.

HOUSE PASSAGE

The House Aug. 19 passed S 2229 by a 242-94 roll-call vote, after first approving its own measure (HR 7993) and then substituting its text for that of the Senate bill. (For voting, see chart, Weekly Report, p. 1010)

BACKGROUND -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Aug. 2 reported HR 7993 (H Rept 981) with amendments extending coverage to four airlines omitted from the Senate bill, as well as to the three helicopter carriers.

DEBATE -- Aug. 19 -- Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- The Government's obligation would not be more than \$5 million for each of the 28 companies involved.

John Taber (R N.Y.) -- Opposed the bill because "it does not take very many such things...to wipe out anything that can be saved" in the budget.

Aug. 23 -- John W. Heselton (R Mass.) -- The Treasury Department opposed the bill as opening the door to similar guarantees to other private firms.

Harris -- Loans would be granted only for "great urgency and need." The estimated receipts should add about \$1 million a year to the Treasury.

CONTEMPT CITATIONS

The House Aug. 23 adopted resolutions citing for contempt three persons who declined to answer questions about Communism when they appeared in June before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Those cited were: Louis Earl Hartman, a Berkeley, Calif., radio announcer (H Res 407 -- 276-0 roll-call vote); Frank Grumman, Fort Lee, N.J., radio operator (H Res 408 -- voice vote), and Bernard Silber, New York message handler for Western Union (H Res 409 -- 261-0 roll-call vote). All three referred to the Supreme Court's June 17 Watkins case decision in their refusal to answer questions. (Weekly Report, p. 745) Their cases will be turned over to the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.

DEBATE -- Aug. 23 -- Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) -- In questioning the witnesses the Un-American Activities Committee "prepared a very detailed statement as to the purpose of the hearing and the pertinency of the questions. We believe that in so doing, we very squarely met the objections made by the Supreme Court" in the Watkins case.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- Believed work of the Un-American Activities Committee "could better be done by the Judiciary Committee," because it included skilled lawyers and jurists "especially well qualified" to handle subversive cases.

D.C. STADIUM

The Senate Aug. 22 and the House Aug. 26 agreed by voice votes to a second conference report on a bill (HR 1937 -- H Rept 1220) to authorize construction of a District of Columbia Stadium on Federal land north of the existing D.C. Armory. The action cleared the bill for the President.

The Senate agreed to recede from two amendments that would have required the Federal Government to give the land for the stadium to the District Armory Board without charge and would have fixed at 6 percent the interest rate on bonds issued by the Board to finance construction of the stadium. The House accepted a Senate amendment that struck out a House provision that only non-alcoholic beverages could be sold at the proposed stadium.

BACKGROUND -- The House passed the bill May 13 (H Rept 370); the Senate approved the bill Aug. 9 (S Rept 692). The House Aug. 20 rejected the first conference report (H Rept 1183) by a roll-call vote of 135-234 and requested a further conference. (Weekly Report, p. 1004)

PROVISIONS -- The final version of HR 1937:

Authorized the District Armory Board to construct a 50,000-seat stadium on the site.

Directed the Board to reimburse the Government for the Federal land used as a site.

Authorized the Board to provide for the cost of the land and stadium by issuing bonds bearing interest at a rate approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Authorized stadium concessions for the checking of clothes and the sale of beverages and food.

DEBATE -- Aug. 26 -- Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- "I think it should be made perfectly clear that the purpose...is to have authorizing legislation for a stadium in the District of Columbia." Enactment of the bill will permit the Housing and Home Finance Agency to approve an application for \$35,000 for an investigation "working out the economic justification and the details of a stadium...."

FEDERAL PAY RAISE

The Senate Aug. 27 passed by a 64-22 roll-call vote a bill (HR 2462) providing a flat 11 percent pay increase for Federal classified employees and judicial and legislative branch employees. (For voting, see chart p. 1066) The bill was sent to President Eisenhower, who has opposed general pay increases.

BACKGROUND -- The House Aug. 9 passed HR 2462. (Weekly Report, p. 979) The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee July 25 reported a bill (S 734 - S Rept 719) calling for a 7.5 percent across-the-board pay increase for Federal classified employees.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report, p. 979.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Thurston B. Morton (R Ky.) -- Substitute for the language of HR 2462 the provisions of S 734 which would limit the increase to 7.5 percent; Aug. 27. Standing vote.

DEBATE -- Aug. 27 -- Ralph Yarborough (D Texas) -- "Those in charge of the Government laboratories state that if the services of (scientists)...are to be retained, they must promptly be provided with additional pay, more commensurate with their skills and abilities."

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- "It is time we are taking appropriate steps to...make the Federal service attractive to highly skilled...employees.... Turnover in the public service...has reached the point that the Government is serving only as a training base for many thousands of employees (who then) enter private employment. This is a costly, inefficient and undesirable situation for the Government."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "It is my judgment that the bill will not be approved by the President."

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- "These pay increases would raise the Federal civilian payroll to almost \$13 billion annually.... Its enactment would require a supplemental appropriation of a half billion dollars for the current fiscal year."

POSTAL PAY RAISE

The Senate Aug. 27 passed, by a 69-17 roll-call vote, and sent to the President a bill (HR 2474) authorizing a \$546 pay increase in the annual salaries of over 500,000 postal workers. (For voting, see chart p. 1066) The bill was opposed by the Eisenhower Administration.

BACKGROUND -- The House July 23 passed HR 2474. The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee July 22 reported a similar bill (S 27 -- S Rept 695) providing a \$500 across-the-board increase.

Legislation to increase postal rates (HR 5836) was passed by the House Aug. 13. (Weekly Report, p. 980) The Senate Post Office Committee began hearings on it Aug. 16. (Weekly Report, p. 1050)

PROVISIONS -- For provisions of the pay raise bill (HR 2474), see Weekly Report, p. 905.

DEBATE -- Aug. 27 -- Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- "Unless immediate relief is provided postal workers, 'an increasing number...will be forced to seek other means of making a living.'"

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- "The case for an immediate increase was justified on the basis of cold facts...which were not disputed by a single spokesman for the Administration.... It is...ridiculous to single out Federal employees and say that a wage increase...would be inflationary. (They)...are the victims...not the cause of inflation."

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- "Postal employees have received one small increase in six years (which) was in the neighborhood of from 6 to 8 percent.... Contrasted with this is the fact that comparable employees in private industry have received increases averaging above 20 percent during the same period...."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "There should not be a postal pay bill passed unless a postal rate bill is first acted upon."

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- "If the bill is enacted, 'in some instances subordinates would receive more compensation than their supervisors. This distortion will...affect the morale and create dissatisfaction among the postal employees and detrimentally affect service to the public.'"

COTTON TEXTILE EXPORTS

The Senate Aug. 26 passed by voice vote a bill (S 314) to establish a five-year program designed to help domestic cotton textile producers regain their "equitable share of the world market." The bill, sponsored by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to sell Government-held surplus cotton to domestic mills for the manufacture of exports only. It would require sale of not less than 750,000 bales annually at prices that would enable the mills to return to the 1947-52 cotton product export level.

BACKGROUND -- S 314 was reported by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee Aug. 20 (S Rept 1056). It was opposed by the Agriculture and State Departments on grounds that it would be costly and difficult to administer. The State Department said the program might lead to "serious foreign relations difficulties" if other countries took countermeasures. It also said the "target period of 1947-52, a period when foreign textile industries were still being rehabilitated from the effects of World War II and the wartime deferred demand for textiles...was still quite large, would be viewed abroad as an abnormal and unreasonable objective."

DEBATE -- Aug. 26 -- Mrs. Smith -- "We must stop being afraid of other foreign governments, such as Japan, to whom we have poured millions of dollars and the finest and most modern of textile machinery.... There is a point where we must start helping our own people...."

LABOR UNION REPORTS

The Senate Aug. 23 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S J Res 94) to open to public inspection financial reports filed by labor unions under the Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley). The Act requires that unions file with the Secretary of Labor yearly reports showing all union receipts, assets and liabilities, as well as disbursements, before they can avail themselves of National Labor Relations Board procedures. The required information includes union officials' salaries and members' dues.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Aug. 19 reported S J Res 94 (S Rept 1042). Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, in a statement to the Committee, urged passage of the proposed bill, which was approved by President Eisenhower. The Committee report said enactment of the bill would be "a step toward curing some of the ills involved in the misuse of union funds."

FBI FILES

The Senate Aug. 26 and the House Aug. 27 approved slightly different bills (S 2377, HR 7915) to clarify the Supreme Court's Jencks case decision and restrict the use of Federal Bureau of Investigation and other Government files by defendants in criminal cases. The Court, in a June 3 decision, ruled that defendants had the right to examine prior relevant testimony given to the FBI by Government witnesses, so inconsistencies could be challenged. (Weekly Report, p. 701) The President June 27 urged Congress to close "loopholes" resulting from the decision.

The two bills as sent to conference varied both in the material restricted and manner of disclosure. The Senate measure required production not only of statements signed or approved by a witness, but also transcriptions or records of oral statements made by the witness to a Government agent. The House bill provided for disclosure only of the statements. The Senate version left open the question of pre-trial disclosure of Government witnesses' statements by excluding from the effects of the bill the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which provide for limited pre-trial "discovery." The House bill left no such leeway and stated that the bill's restrictions would stand, regardless of court rules to the contrary. The amended Senate measure was opposed by the Justice Department as too "soft," and Acting Attorney General William P. Rogers Aug. 27 said it "contributes little, if anything, to meet the legislative need."

A conference report, adopted Aug. 30 by both the House and Senate, prevented pre-trial disclosure under the bill by eliminating the reference to Federal Rules of Procedure, and added a new section that defined statements subject to inspection and substituted the term "recordings" for the disputed term "records."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate Aug. 26 passed S 2377 by voice vote after rejecting two amendments by Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) to tighten the bill by eliminating any reference to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and by narrowing the material to be disclosed. They were defeated by roll-call votes of 30-45 and 37-43 respectively. (For voting, see chart p. 1059)

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), largely responsible for the amended bill, accepted as modifications amendments that: authorized a trial judge to strike testimony or declare a mistrial, instead of dismissing the indictment, when the Government refused to produce relevant statements of witnesses; permitted a trial recess so the defense could study Government reports; and gave a trial judge authority to exercise discretion in use of pre-trial material, as well as other statements. The modifications were offered, respectively, by Republican Sens. Roman Hruska (Neb.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) and Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), together with Clifford P. Case (N.J.).

BACKGROUND -- The amended bill was a compromise worked out by Acting Attorney General William P. Rogers, O'Mahoney and Senators who termed "too harsh" the original bill reported July 1. O'Mahoney Aug. 23 said on the floor that he had "communicated by telephone" with the Justice Department before the compromise version was reported and "was under the impression" it was acceptable. (Weekly Report, p. 1024)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 2377: Provided that, following testimony by a Government witness, the defendant in a criminal case could request relevant Government-held written statements signed or approved by the witness, or transcriptions or records of oral statements made by the witness to Government agents.

Authorized the trial judge to screen the material for relevancy; grant a recess for defense study of the material; and either strike from the record the Government-witness' testimony or order a mistrial if the requested material was withheld.

Made delivery of Government-held material also subject to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (which in some cases allow pre-trial examination of Government evidence).

Directed preservation of withheld material for appellate court use in event of an appeal.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Eliminate provision making inspection of material subject to Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure; Aug. 26. Roll-call vote, 30-45.

Dirksen -- Provide that recordings, rather than records, of oral statements of Government witnesses be produced; Aug. 26. Roll call, 37-43.

DEBATE -- Aug. 23 -- Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- Much of the misconception of the Supreme Court decision was due to language in Justice Tom Clark's dissenting opinion which said that opening FBI files to the criminal would provide him a Roman holiday.

Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- Favored recommitting the bill and holding public hearings because the issues involved were "so far-reaching and so confusing."

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- One difficulty in the Jencks case was that "nearly everyone thinks it deals only with Communists and the FBI files."

Aug. 26 -- Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Protested lack of public hearings, the "scare approach" of the Attorney General and the "emotional appeal" of the Treasury Department which was concerned about narcotics, tax evasion and other cases.

Dirksen and Roman Hruska (R Neb.) -- Objected to delivery of "records of oral statements" because it might include investigative files.

O'Mahoney -- The Assistant Attorney General "has an exaggerated fear as to what is likely to happen."

HOUSE ACTION

The House Aug. 27 passed HR 7915 by a 351-17 roll-call vote after rejecting, by a 55-161 standing vote, a motion by Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) to accept the Senate measure with only one change in terminology. The House then substituted the text of HR 7915 for the Senate-passed S 2377. (For voting, see chart p. 1062)

BACKGROUND -- The House Judiciary Committee July 5 reported HR 7915 (H Rept 700) and said the Justice Department held that unless legislation corrected lower courts' "loose interpretation" of the Jencks case decision it would have to abandon prosecution of worthy cases. (Weekly Report, p. 817)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7915: Provided that, following testimony by a Government witness, the defendant in a criminal case could request relevant Government-held reports or statements signed or approved by the witness.

Floor Action - 15

Authorized the trial judge to screen the material for relevancy; and either strike witness testimony or order a mistrial if Government-held material was withheld.

Declared that no Government-held statements or reports, except by the defendant, could be made available before the trial or inspected or subpoenaed except as provided in the bill, any court rule notwithstanding.

Directed preservation of withheld material for appellate court use in event of an appeal.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- Expand provision covering material for disclosure to include transcriptions and recordings of oral statements; Aug. 27. Standing vote, 55-161.

DEBATE -- Aug. 27 -- Celler -- The Justice Department simply "wants to make the path of prosecution far easier."

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- The Senate measure would invite the lower court to allow a defendant "to go prying through all the Government's evidence."

CONFERENCE REPORT

Senate-House conferees Aug. 29 unanimously approved a compromise version of the two bills. The compromise prevented pre-trial disclosure of Government witnesses' testimony under the bill by eliminating the Senate's reference to Federal Rules of Procedure. In a new section, conferees defined statements subject to inspection as: a written statement by the witness signed or otherwise approved by him; a stenographic, mechanical, electrical, or other recording or transcription, which was a substantially verbatim recital of an oral statement, and recorded contemporaneously with the making of the oral statement. The Senate Aug. 30 agreed to the report by a 74-2 roll call. (See chart p. 1067) The House agreed to the report later Aug. 30.

IMMIGRATION LAW REVISION

The House Aug. 28 passed, by a 295-58 roll-call vote, an amended bill (S 2792) revising the immigration and nationality laws to relieve certain "hardship" cases. Several minor committee amendments incorporating features of the House bill (HR 8123) were approved, but the measure was passed under suspension of House rules, thus preventing floor amendments. Many Congressmen expressed dissatisfaction with the bill because it did not cover adequately the President's recommendations for a general overhaul of the laws, or grant permanent status to Hungarian refugees. They agreed, however, that some progress was better than none. Voting for the bill were 141 Democrats and 154 Republicans; against it, 49 Democrats and nine Republicans. (For voting, see chart, p. 1064)

The Senate, which had passed the bill Aug. 21, Aug. 30 concurred in the House amendments, sending the measure to the White House. (Weekly Report, p. 1007)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, S 2792:

Gave discretionary power to the Secretary of State and Attorney General to waive fingerprinting requirements of alien visitors.

Granted permanent residence to a maximum of 50 foreign diplomats a year who broke with their governments.

Authorized permanent status in the U.S. for alien specialists who misrepresented their birthplace for fear of deportation to Communist-controlled countries.

Authorized issuance of visas, unused under the expired Refugee Relief Act, to German expellees, Dutch refugees and other persons escaping persecution.

Terminated as of July 1, 1957, the mortgages placed on immigration quotas after World War II in the Displaced Persons Act.

Authorized unlimited entry, for a two-year period ending June 30, 1959, of alien orphans adopted by U.S. citizens, and granted a three-year validity for visas issued such children if their parents were temporarily abroad or in Government service.

Granted nonquota status to spouses and children of skilled aliens "following to join" their families.

Granted illegitimate children the same immigration rights as others.

Gave the Attorney General discretionary power to grant visas to aliens previously convicted of minor crimes if they were relatives of U.S. citizens and provided there was evidence of extreme hardship and no security violation.

Gave the Attorney General discretionary power, through June 30, 1959, to grant visas to tubercular relatives of citizens and required a report to Congress in each case.

Permitted a 12-month total absence in the five-year residential retention requirement of the naturalization laws for children born abroad of one alien parent.

DEBATE -- Aug. 28 -- Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) -- Opposed S 2792 because it proposed "an absolutely new concept of a definition of a so-called refugee-escapee."

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Would support the bill but "emphatically protested" the way it was brought to the floor, with inadequate debate and no chance for amendment.

William A. Barrett (D Pa.) -- Neither the House nor Senate bill extended enough privileges to intended immigrants.

Laurence Curtis (R Mass.) -- The bill "does not go far enough," but "half a loaf is better than none."

AEC SALARIES

The House Aug. 26 passed by voice vote, without debate, and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 8994) to increase the salaries of certain executives of the Atomic Energy Commission. The bill would increase the salary of the Chairman of the AEC from \$20,000 to \$22,500; the other four Commissioners from \$18,000 to \$22,000; the General Manager from a maximum of \$20,000 to a maximum of \$22,000; the General Counsel from \$16,000 to \$19,500; and program division directors and the director of the Division of Inspection from \$16,000 to \$19,000. The bill also would establish the position of Deputy General Manager with a maximum salary of \$20,500 and not more than three Assistant General Managers with maximum salaries of \$20,000. The bill would place a limitation of \$19,000 on the salaries payable to "scientific and technical personnel." The Senate Aug. 30 passed the bill by voice vote.

BACKGROUND -- The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported HR 8994 (H Rept 977) Aug. 2.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Senate Aug. 29 voted 60-15 to send to the President the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (HR 6127). (For voting, see chart p. 1066) The action was made possible when Democratic and Republican leaders of both chambers Aug. 23 agreed on a modified version of the Senate's jury trial section of the bill.

The compromise amendment, which applied only to voting right cases, would permit judges to try minor criminal contempt cases without a jury but would assure the defendant a new trial, by jury, when the penalty imposed by the judge was more than \$300 or 45 days imprisonment. (Weekly Report, p. 1006)

The House Rules Committee Aug. 26 by a vote of 10-2 approved a resolution (H Res 410) to take HR 6127 from the House Speaker's desk and for the House to concur in the Senate amendments with the substitution of the compromise amendment. Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) and Rep. William M. Colmer (D Miss.) dissented.

The House Aug. 27 by a roll-call vote of 279-97 passed the compromise version of HR 6127. The action came after the House, over Smith's protests, voted to end debate by a roll-call vote of 274-101. (For voting, see chart p. 1062)

The Senate began debate on the compromise Civil Rights Bill later Aug. 27. A motion by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) to send the bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee for further investigation was defeated by a roll-call vote of 18-66. (For voting, see chart p. 1066)

Late Aug. 28 Thurmond began a one-man filibuster that lasted 24 hours and 18 minutes for a new filibuster record by one person. (See box)

BACKGROUND -- The House passed the bill June 18 by a roll-call vote of 286-126; (Weekly Report, p. 735) The Senate passed the bill Aug. 9 by a roll-call vote of 72-18 after approving the jury trial amendment Aug. 2 by a roll-call vote of 51-42. (Weekly Report, p. 964)

PROVISIONS -- The final version of HR 6127 differed in two places from the version originally passed by the Senate. (Weekly Report, p. 964)

Part I - Provided that the penalties for unauthorized persons who released information from executive hearings of the Commission on Civil Rights would apply only to persons whose services were paid for by the Government.

Part V -- Provided that in all criminal contempt cases arising from the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the accused, upon conviction, would be punished by fine or imprisonment or both.

Placed the maximum fine for an individual under those provisions at \$1,000 or six months in jail.

Allowed the judge to decide whether a defendant in a criminal contempt case involving voting rights would be tried with or without a jury.

Provided that in the event a criminal contempt case was tried before a judge without a jury and the sentence upon conviction was more than \$300 or more than 45 days in jail, the defendant could demand and receive a jury trial.

Stated that the section would not apply to contempts committed in the presence of the court or so near as to interfere directly with the administration of justice, nor to the behavior or misconduct of any officer of the court in respect to the process of the court.

Left the provisions for qualifications of jurors the same as in the Senate version of the bill.

Thurmond's Filibuster Record

At 9:12 p.m. Aug. 29, Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) completed a 24-hour and 18-minute marathon speech, the longest in Senate history. He began his speech at 8:54 p.m. Aug. 28. First place was held by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), who in April, 1953, as an Independent, spoke for 22 hours and 26 minutes on the so-called tidelands oil bill. The previous second-place record was set in 1908 by Sen. Robert M. La Follette Sr. (R Wis.) who held the floor for 18 hours and 23 minutes in a fight over a currency bill. The previous third-place record holder was Sen. Huey Long (D La.), who in June, 1935, spoke for 15 hours and 30 minutes against extension of the National Industrial Recovery Act. (Weekly Report, p. 489)

Thurmond's speech caused the first round-the-clock Senate session since 1954. The 1954 sitting was an 85-hour and 49-minute run, with one 24-minute recess, on an atomic energy bill. A 1953 all-night sitting featured Morse's record-setting speech.

HOUSE DEBATE -- Aug. 27 -- Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- "By preventing passage of any civil rights bill at all, the Republicans hoped they would be able to get the most mileage possible out of civil rights as an issue.... I wonder how Dwight Eisenhower could have had the nerve to threaten to veto our final civil rights bill because it does not meet his specifications -- when all year long no one has been able to figure out what his specifications are."

SENATE DEBATE -- Aug. 27 -- Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- "If the bill is referred to the (Senate Judiciary) Committee -- and I am very doubtful that such will be the case -- I shall do my best to keep it there forever. I was very successful in keeping any such bill from coming from the Judiciary Committee this year."

Aug. 28-29 -- Thurmond -- His long speech was designed to "call to the attention of the Senate and the people of the Nation that this is a dangerous bill" and "an assault" on the liberties of the people of the United States.

Aug. 29 -- Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) -- Criticized "certain Members of the House of Representatives (who) presumed to advocate that we (southern Senators) conduct a filibuster against the bill." Such action might well have provoked the required two-thirds of the Senate to force a change in the rules "to impose gag rule at will.... Should we destroy what good will remains among independent Senators...the passage of new, radical civil rights legislation, with FEPC provisions, will be a foregone conclusion."

D.C. JOINT COMMITTEE

The Senate Aug. 30 concurred by voice vote in a House amendment to a resolution (H Con Res 172) setting up a special Senate-House Committee to study problems created by the growth and expansion of the District of Columbia and its metropolitan area. The proposed committee would be composed of three members each from the Senate and from the House District of Columbia Committees. The resolution directed the joint committee to report to Congress on its findings by Jan. 31, 1959, and authorized, through Jan. 31, 1958, expenses of \$50,000 to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION

Congress took final action Aug. 30 on the Mutual Security Appropriation bill for fiscal 1958 (HR 9302) when a conference report (H Rept 1268) on the bill was agreed to in the House. The Senate Aug. 29 agreed to the conference report by a 57-19 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 1067)

The final version carried \$2,768,760,000 in new appropriations and \$667,050,000 in carryover funds.

The bill as sent to the President was \$469 million more than the House originally approved, \$257 million less than the Senate version and \$618.1 million less than President Eisenhower's final request for \$3,386,000,000 in appropriations. Earlier, before Congress cut his request for Mutual Security authorizations, Mr. Eisenhower had said he would ask for appropriations totaling \$3,864,000,000. (Weekly Report, p. 982)

The conference committee in its Aug. 26 report placed a Dec. 31, 1958, time limit on military assistance funds. The Senate had made the funds available until expended. The conferees cut these funds \$135 million below the Senate total. The conference committee also deleted a Senate committee amendment which would have made \$20 million available for assistance to Latin America.

The conference group approved the Senate figure -- \$689 million -- for defense support. This was \$104 million above the House sum. The group cut the funds for the Development Loan Fund to the House figure of \$300 million -- \$100 million below the Senate amount.

BACKGROUND -- The House Aug. 15 by a roll-call vote of 252-130 approved the bill carrying \$2,524,760,000. (Weekly Report, p. 982; for Senate action, see below) Earlier, \$3,367,083,000 was authorized for the program. (Weekly Report, p. 982)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 9302 appropriated:

Mutual Defense Assistance	
Military assistance	\$1,340,000,000
Defense support	689,000,000
Development Loan Fund	300,000,000
Technical Cooperation	
Bilateral	113,000,000
Multilateral	
U.N. expanded program	15,500,000
Organization of American States	1,500,000
Other Programs	
Special assistance	225,000,000
Joint control areas	11,500,000
Committee on European Migration	12,500,000
Migrants, refugees, escapees	7,733,000
U.N. Children's Fund	11,000,000
NATO Civilian Headquarters	1,500,000
Ocean freight charges	2,200,000
Control Act expenses	1,000,000
Administrative expenses	
General	32,750,000
State Department	4,577,000
TOTAL	\$2,768,760,000

In addition, the bill:

Approved the use of \$667,050,000 in unobligated funds for use under the Mutual Security program.

Provided that not less than \$40 million of defense support funds would be available for use in Spain.

Provided that military assistance funds would be available until Dec. 31, 1958.

Earmarked no less than \$10 million of special assistance funds for use in Guatemala.

Reiterated the opposition of Congress to the seating in the United Nations of the Communist China regime as the representative of China.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate Aug. 27 passed HR 9302 by a roll-call vote of 62-25. The Senate version of the bill carried \$3,025,660,000, or \$500,900,000 more than the funds approved by the House. In addition, each chamber allowed \$667,050,000 in carryover funds. By a roll-call vote of 59-28, the Senate approved a committee amendment increasing military assistance funds by \$225 million -- to \$2,013,800,000. (For voting, see chart p. 1059)

The Senate version of the bill also appropriated \$725 million for defense support; \$195.9 million for economic and technical cooperation; \$400 million for the Development Loan Fund; and \$358,010,000 for other programs.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee Aug. 26 recommended (S Rept 1117) the same amount as approved by the Senate. Other than the \$225 million more for military assistance, increases made by the Committee were: \$104 million for defense support; \$100 million for the Development Loan Fund; \$1.9 million for technical cooperation; and \$70 million for other programs.

DEBATE -- Aug. 27 -- William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- "It is time for Congress to end this nonsense (and) divide foreign aid into two clear programs, military and economic. Then we should hold up all appropriations for economic aid for the remaining four months. They have money enough to run for months or years...without an additional penny being granted."

REORGANIZATION ACT

A conference committee Aug. 29 filed a conference report on a bill (S 1791) extending the Reorganization Act of 1949 in a form protested by President Eisenhower. The bill, passed by the Senate June 5, was amended by the House July 10 to provide that Presidential reorganization plans might be vetoed by a simple instead of constitutional majority of either house (49 Senate and 218 House votes). (Weekly Report, p. 846)

In an Aug. 7 letter to Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Mr. Eisenhower said "the House amendment would seriously impair the value" of the Act. He asked for adoption of the Senate version of the bill.

ANTIDUMPING ACT

The House Aug. 29 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 6006) to make certain technical amendments, requested by the Treasury Department, to the Antidumping Act of 1921. Under that Act, designed to protect United States industry, dumping duties may be imposed on foreign imports that are sold in the U.S. at less than their fair value.

BACKGROUND -- HR 6006 was reported by the House Ways and Means Committee Aug. 27 (H Rept 1261). The Committee said the bill "embodies all the amendments which the Treasury Department is prepared to recommend at the present time." (Weekly Report, p. 915)

CQ Senate Votes 97 through 101.

(No Congressional Record Roll - Call Vote Numbers.)

Delay Refused on Railroad Rate Bill, Foreign Aid Raised and Passed, FBI Files Bill Changes Rejected

97. S 939. A bill to insure that railroads could continue to agree together to offer lower than published rates for transporting Government personnel and freight. Kefauver (D Tenn.) motion to delay action on the conference report on the bill until Jan. 30, 1958. Rejected 19-62 (D 15-26; R 4-36), Aug. 22, 1957. The President took no position on the motion. (See story, Weekly Report, p. 1008)
98. S 2377. Amend the U.S. Code to restrict the use of FBI files by defendants in criminal cases, thus limiting the effects of the Supreme Court's Jencks decision. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to eliminate reference to Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Rejected 30-45 (D 0-39; R 30-6), Aug. 26, 1957. The President took no position on the amendment. (See story, p. 1055)

99. S 2377. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to permit the Government to produce recording rather than records of witnesses' statements. Rejected 37-43 (D 1-38; R 36-5), Aug. 26, 1957. The President took no position on the amendment. (See story, p. 1055)
100. HR 9302. Mutual Security Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1958. Committee amendment to increase military assistance funds by \$225 million. Accepted 59-28 (D 25-20; R 34-8), Aug. 27, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 1058)
101. HR 9302. Passage of the bill. Passed 62-25 (D 30-15; R 32-10), Aug. 27, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 1058)

KEY

- Y Record Vote For (yea).
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
 - Not a Member when vote was taken.
- N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	97	98	99	100	101	Vote No.	97	98	99	100	101	Vote No.	97	98	99	100	101
Yea	19	30	37	59	62	Yea	15	0	1	25	30	Yea	4	30	36	34	32
Nay	62	45	43	28	25	Nay	26	39	38	20	15	Nay	36	6	5	8	10

97 98 99 100 101						97 98 99 100 101						97 98 99 100 101						97 98 99 100 101									
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEBRASKA						RHODE ISLAND									
Hill	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Curtis	(R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Green	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	(D)	Y	X	X	✓	✓	Martin	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hruska	(R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Pastore	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEVADA						SOUTH CAROLINA									
Hayden	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Carlson	(R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Bible	(D)	N	N	N	N	N	Johnston	(D)	N	N	N	N	N
Goldwater	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Schoepfel	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Malone	(R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Thurmond	(D)	N	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW HAMPSHIRE						SOUTH DAKOTA									
Fulbright	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Cooper	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Bridges	(R)	?	?	?	?	?	Case	(R)	?	✓	✓	?	?
McClellan	(D)	N	N	N	N	N	Morton	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mundt	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW JERSEY						TENNESSEE									
Knowland	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	(D)	X	X	X	N	N	Case	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Gore	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Kuchel	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Long	(D)	N	N	N	N	N	Smith	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kefauver	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW MEXICO						TEXAS									
Carroll	(D)	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Payne	(R)	X	✓	✓	Y	Y	Anderson	(D)	N	?	?	X	?	Yarborough	(D)	?	N	N	N	Y
Allott	(R)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Smith	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chavez	(D)	X	N	X	Y	Y	Johnson	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NEW YORK						UTAH									
Bush	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Beall	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ives	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bennett	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Purtell	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Butler	(R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	Javits	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Watkins	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH CAROLINA						VERMONT									
Frear	(D)	N	N	N	N	N	Kennedy	(D)	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Ervin	(D)	N	N	N	N	N	Aiken	(R)	X	?	Y	Y	Y
Williams	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Scott	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Flanders	(R)	N	✓	✓	Y	Y
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						NORTH DAKOTA						VIRGINIA									
Holland	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	McNamara	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Langner	(R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Byrd	(D)	?	N	N	N	N
Smathers	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Potter	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young	(R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Robertson	(D)	N	X	N	N	N
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OHIO						WASHINGTON									
Russell	(D)	Y	N	?	N	N	Humphrey	(D)	Y	X	X	Y	Y	Lausche	(D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Jackson	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
Talmadge	(D)	N	N	N	N	N	Thye	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bricker	(R)	N	?	Y	N	N	Magnuson	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO						MISSISSIPPI						OKLAHOMA						WEST VIRGINIA									
Church	(D)	?	X	X	Y	Y	Eastland	(D)	N	N	N	N	N	Kerr	(D)	N	N	N	N	N	Neely	(D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Dworshak	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Stennis	(D)	N	N	N	N	N	Monroney	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Revercomb	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						MISSOURI						OREGON						WISCONSIN									
Douglas	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	(D)	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Morse	(D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Vacancy	(R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Symington	(D)	N	X	X	Y	Y	Neuberger	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Wiley	(R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y
INDIANA						MONTANA						PENNSYLVANIA						WYOMING									
Capehart	(R)	X	Y	Y	✓	✓	Mansfield	(D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Clark	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	(D)	Y	N	N	✓	✓
Jenner	(R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Murray	(D)	Y	X	X	N	Y	Martin	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Barrett	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N

CQ House Votes 89 through 92.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 205, 207, 208, 209.)

House Authorizes Booklet Printing, Agrees to Eliminate Rathbun Dam Funds, Approves Report on Airline Loans

89. H Con Res 17. Authorize the printing, at an estimated cost of \$90,000 to \$95,000, of 500,000 additional copies of "The Capitol" (H Doc 232, 84th Congress), an illustrated booklet that Congressmen distribute to their constituents. Adopted 183-129 (D 161-16; R 22-113), Aug. 22, 1957. The President took no position on adoption of the concurrent resolution.

90. HR 9131. First Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1958. Cannon (D Mo.) motion that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 54 to provide \$425,000 for unbudgeted navigation work on the Columbia River, Wash., and \$50,000 for planning the budgeted Rathbun Dam, Iowa. Agreed to 166-121 (D 147-23; R 19-98), Aug. 23, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 1052)

91. HR 9131. Rooney (D N.Y.) motion that the House concur in Senate amendment No. 54 with an amendment reducing the funds to \$425,000, thus eliminating the sum for the Rathbun Dam. Agreed to 165-120 (D 156-14; R 9-106), Aug. 23, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 1052)

92. S 2229. Provide for Government guarantee of private loans to certain air carriers and helicopter lines for the purchase of aircraft and equipment. Conference report on the bill. Approved 203-77 (D 154-12; R 49-65), Aug. 23, 1957. The President took no position on the bill. (See story, p. 1053)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	89	90	91	92	Vote No.	89	90	91	92	Vote No.	89	90	91	92
Yea	183	166	165	203	Yea	161	147	156	154	Yea	22	19	9	49
Nay	129	121	120	77	Nay	16	23	14	12	Nay	113	98	106	65

89 90 91 92					89 90 91 92					89 90 91 92					89 90 91 92					
ALABAMA					Los Angeles County					4 Flynt (D) ? ? ✓ ?					4 Adair (R) N N N Y					
3 Andrews (D) Y Y Y Y	23 Doyle (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?				3 Forrester (D) Y Y Y Y				5 Beamer (R) X ? X ?											
1 Boykin (D) Y Y ✓ ?	19 Holifield (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?				9 Landrum (D) ? ? ✓ ?				7 Bray (R) X ? ? ?											
7 Elliott (D) Y • Y Y Y	17 King (D) ✓ Y Y Y				7 Lanham (D) Y Y Y Y				11 Brownson (R) X ? X ?											
2 Grant (D) Y Y Y Y	26 Roosevelt (D) Y Y Y Y				2 Pilcher (D) ? ? ✓ ?				2 Halleck (R) ? ? X Y											
9 Huddleston (D) Y N Y Y	21 Hiestand (R) X ? X ?				1 Preston (D) ? ? ✓ ?				6 Harden (R) N ? X ?											
8 Jones (D) Y Y Y Y	25 Hillings (R) Y ? ? ?				6 Vinson (D) Y Y Y ?				10 Harvey (R) X ? X ?											
5 Rains (D) Y Y Y Y	22 Holt (R) N N N Y				IDAHO					3 Nimitz (R) N N N Y										
4 Roberts (D) Y ? Y Y	18 Hoamer (R) N N N Y				1 Pfost (D) Y Y Y Y				9 Wilson (R) N N N Y											
6 Selden (D) Y Y Y Y	16 Jackson (R) X ? ? ?				2 Budge (R) ? N N N				IOWA											
ARIZONA					24 Lipscomb (R) N N N Y				ILLINOIS											
2 Udall (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	15 McDonough (R) N ? X ?				25 Gray (D) ✓ ? Y Y				6 Coad (D) ✓ Y N Y											
1 Rhodes (R) ? ? X ?	20 Smith (R) N N N N				21 Mack (D) Y N Y Y				5 Cunningham (R) Y Y N N											
ARKANSAS					24 Price (D) Y N Y Y				3 Gross (R) N N N N											
1 Gathings (D) N Y Y Y	4 Aspinall (D) Y Y Y Y				16 Allen (R) N N N Y				8 Hoeven (R) X ? X ?											
4 Harris (D) Y Y Y Y	1 Rogers (D) Y Y Y Y				17 Arends (R) X N N Y				7 Jensen (R) N Y N N											
5 Hays (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	3 Chenoweth (R) N Y Y Y				19 Chipfield (R) N ? ? ?				4 LeCompte (R) Y Y N N											
2 Mills (D) Y Y Y Y	2 Hill (R) N Y Y Y				14 Keeney (R) X ? X ?				1 Schwengel (R) Y Y N Y											
6 Norrell (D) Y Y Y Y	CONNECTICUT				15 Mason (R) ? ? X ?				2 Talle (R) N Y N N											
3 Trimble (D) Y Y Y Y	3 Cretella (R) X ? X ?				18 Michel (R) X ? X ?				KANSAS											
CALIFORNIA					1 May (R) X ? X ?				20 Simpson (R) N N N N				5 Breeding (D) Y Y Y Y							
2 Engle (D) Y Y Y Y	4 Morano (R) X ? X ?				22 Springer (R) N N N Y				1 Avery (R) N N N Y											
14 Hagen (D) Y Y Y Y	5 Patterson (R) Y Y N Y				23 Vursell (R) ? N ? Y				3 George (R) ? ? ? ?											
11 McFall (D) Y Y ✓ Y	AL Sadlak (R) X ? X ?				Chicago-Cook County					4 Rees (R) N N N ?										
8 Miller (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	2 Seelye-Brown (R) X ? X ?				7 Vacancy				2 Scrivner (R) ? N N Y											
3 Moss (D) Y Y Y Y	DELAWARE				12 Boyle (D) Y Y Y Y				6 Smith (R) N ? ? ?				KENTUCKY							
29 Saud (D) Y Y Y Y	AL Haskell (R) N N N N				1 Dawson (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?				KENTUCKY											
5 Shelley (D) ✓ Y Y Y	FLORIDA				8 Gordon (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?				4 Chelf (D) ? ? ✓ ?											
27 Sheppard (D) Y Y Y ?	2 Bennett (D) Y Y Y Y				5 Kluczynski (D) Y Y N Y				1 Gregory (D) Y Y Y Y											
12 Sisk (D) Y Y Y Y	4 Fascell (D) Y Y Y Y				6 O'Brien (D) Y Y Y Y				2 Natcher (D) Y Y Y Y											
7 Allen (R) Y ? X ?	7 Haley (D) Y N Y Y				2 O'Hara (D) Y Y Y Y				7 Perkins (D) Y Y Y Y											
6 Baldwin (R) N N N N	5 Herlong (D) Y Y Y Y				9 Yates (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?				5 Spence (D) ? Y Y Y											
10 Gubser (R) N Y N Y	8 Matthews (D) N Y Y Y				3 Byrne (R) N ? ? ?				6 Watts (D) Y Y Y Y											
4 Mailliard (R) ? ? ? ?	6 Rogers (D) Y Y Y Y				13 Church (R) N N N N				3 Robison (R) ? ? ? ?											
1 Scudder (R) N N N Y	3 Sikes (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?				10 Collier (R) N N N N				8 Siler (R) N ? X ?											
13 Teague (R) N ? X ?	1 Cramer (R) Y N N Y				4 McVey (R) N N N N				LOUISIANA											
28 Utt (R) N N N Y	GEORGIA				11 Sheehan (R) X ? X ?				2 Boggs (D) Y Y Y Y											
30 Wilson (R) N ? N ?	8 Blitch (D) ? Y Y N				INDIANA					4 Brooks (D) Y Y Y Y										
9 Younger (R) N N N Y	10 Brown (D) Y Y Y Y				8 Denton (D) Y Y Y Y				1 Hebert (D) Y ? ✓ ?											
	5 Davis (D) N ? ? ?				1 Madden (D) ✓ Y Y N				8 Long (D) Y N N Y											

CQ House Votes 89 through 92.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 205, 207, 208, 209.)

89 90 91 92	89 90 91 92	89 90 91 92	89 90 91 92
6 Morrison (D) ✓ Y Y ?	NEBRASKA	5 Scott (D) Y N Y Y	6 McMillan (D) ? Y Y Y
5 Passman (D) Y Y Y Y	2 Cunningham (R) N N N N	12 Shuford (D) Y N Y Y	2 Riley (D) Y Y Y Y
7 Thompson (D) Y ? ✓ ?	3 Harrison (R) N N N N	11 Whitener (D) Y ? ✓ ?	1 Rivers (D) ? ? ✓ ?
3 Willis (D) Y Y Y Y	4 Miller (R) N N N N	10 Jonas (R) N N N N	SOUTH DAKOTA
MAINE	1 Weaver (R) N N N N	NORTH DAKOTA	1 McGovern (D) Y Y Y Y
2 Coffin (D) N ? ✓ ?	NEVADA	AL Burdick (R) ? X X ?	2 Berry (R) N N N N
1 Hale (R) N N N Y	AL Baring (D) Y Y Y Y	AL Krueger (R) X ? X ?	TENNESSEE
3 McIntire (R) N N N Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE	OHIO	6 Bass (D) Y Y Y Y
MARYLAND	2 Bass (R) X ? X ?	9 Ashley (D) Y Y Y N	8 Cooper (D) N Y Y Y
4 Fallon (D) Y Y Y Y	1 Merrow (R) Y Y Y Y	20 Feighan (D) Y Y Y N	9 Davis (D) Y Y Y Y
7 Friedel (D) Y Y Y Y	NEW JERSEY	18 Hays (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	4 Evans (D) Y Y Y Y
3 Garmatz (D) ✓ Y Y Y	11 Addonizio (D) Y N N Y	19 Kirwan (D) Y Y Y Y	3 Frazier (D) N Y Y Y
5 Lankford (D) Y ? ✓ ?	10 Rodino (D) Y N N Y	6 Polk (D) Y Y Y Y	5 Loser (D) N Y Y Y
2 Devereux (R) N N N Y	13 Sieminski (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	21 Vanik (D) Y Y Y N	7 Murray (D) N N Y Y
6 Hyde (R) Y N N Y	4 Thompson (D) Y Y Y Y	14 Ayres (R) Y ? ? ?	2 Baker (R) N Y Y N
1 Miller (R) N N N Y	3 Auchincloss (R) N N N N	13 Baumhart (R) X ? X ?	1 Reece (R) N Y Y ?
MASSACHUSETTS	8 Canfield (R) N N N N	8 Betts (R) N N N Y	TEXAS
2 Boland (D) Y N N N	14 Delany (R) X ? X ?	22 Bolton (R) N N N Y	3 Beckworth (D) Y Y N N
4 Donohue (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	6 Dwyer (R) N N N N	16 Bow (R) N ? X N	2 Brooks (D) Y Y Y Y
7 Lane (D) N N N N	5 Frelinghuysen (R) X ? X ?	7 Brown (R) N N N Y	17 Bursleson (D) Y Y Y Y
8 McDonald (D) ✓ Y Y Y	2 Vacancy	5 Clevenger (R) X ? X ?	AL Dies (D) ? ? ✓ ?
12 McCormack (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	12 Kean (R) X ? X ?	11 Dennison (R) ? ? X ?	7 Dowdy (D) N ? N Y
11 O'Neill (D) ✓ N Y Y	9 Osmer (R) N N N N	15 Henderson (R) N N N Y	21 Fisher (D) Y Y Y Y
3 Philbin (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	7 Widnall (R) X ? X ?	2 Hess (R) X N N N	13 Ikard (D) Y Y Y Y
6 Bates (R) N N N N	1 Wolverton (R) X Y N Y	10 Jenkins (R) N N N N	20 Kilday (D) ? Y Y Y
10 Curtis (R) ? N N N	NEW MEXICO	4 McCulloch (R) N N N N	15 Kilgore (D) N Y Y Y
1 Heseltin (R) N N N N	AL Dempsey (D) Y Y Y Y	17 McGregor (R) X ? X ?	19 Mahon (D) X Y Y Y
14 Martin (R) N N N Y	AL Montoya (D) Y Y Y Y	23 Minshall (R) X ? X ?	1 Patman (D) Y Y Y ?
9 Nicholson (R) N ? ? ?	NEW YORK	3 Schenck (R) Y N N Y	11 Poage (D) Y Y Y Y
5 Rogers (R) N Y N Y	30 O'Brien (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	1 Scherer (R) X ? X ?	4 Rayburn (D) - - -
13 Wigglesworth (R) N N N N	3 Becker (R) X ? X ?	12 Varys (R) N N N Y	18 Rogers (D) Y Y Y Y
MICHIGAN	37 Cole (R) ? N N N	OKLAHOMA	16 Rutherford (D) Y Y Y Y
12 Bennett (R) Y N N N	2 Deraunian (R) N ? X ?	3 Albert (D) Y Y Y Y	6 Teague (D) ? ? ✓ ?
8 Bentley (R) ? ? X ?	26 Dauley (R) X ? X ?	2 Edmondson (D) Y Y Y Y	8 Thomas (D) ? Y Y ?
18 Broomfield (R) N ? X ?	27 Gwinn (R) N N N N	5 Jarman (D) Y Y Y Y	9 Thompson (D) Y Y Y Y
10 Cederberg (R) N N ? N	32 Kearney (R) ? ? X ?	6 Morris (D) Y Y Y Y	10 Thornberry (D) Y Y Y Y
6 Chamberlain (R) N N N N	38 Keating (R) N N N N	4 Steed (D) Y Y Y Y	12 Wright (D) Y Y Y Y
5 Ford (R) N N N N	33 Kilburn (R) ? ? ? ?	1 Belcher (R) N N N Y	14 Young (D) Y Y Y Y
9 Griffin (R) N ? X ?	40 Miller (R) ? ? ? ?	OREGON	5 Alger (R) X ? ? ?
4 Hoffman (R) X ? X ?	39 Osterlag (R) ? ? ? ?	3 Green (D) Y Y Y Y	UTAH
3 Johansen (R) N N N N	42 Pillian (R) N N N N	4 Porter (D) Y Y Y Y	2 Dawson (R) ? N ? ?
11 Knox (R) N N N N	41 Radwan (R) N N N Y	2 Ullman (D) Y Y Y Y	1 Dixon (R) N N N Y
7 Mcintosh (R) N ? X ?	43 Reed (R) N N N N	1 Norblad (R) ? ? X ?	VERMONT
2 Meador (R) ? ? ? ?	35 Riehlman (R) X ? X ?	PENNSYLVANIA	AL Prouty (R) Y N N N
Detroit-Wayne County	28 St. George (R) N ? X ?	25 Clark (D) Y ? ✓ ?	VIRGINIA
13 Diggs (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	36 Taber (R) N N N N	28 Eberharter (D) Y Y ? Y	4 Abbott (D) ✓ N N N
15 Dingell (D) Y Y Y Y	31 Taylor (R) X ? X ?	11 Flood (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	3 Gary (D) Y Y Y Y
17 Griffiths (D) Y Y Y Y	1 Wainwright (R) ? ? ? ?	30 Holland (D) Y Y Y Y	2 Hardy (D) Y Y Y Y
16 Lesinski (D) Y ? ✓ ?	29 Wharton (R) N N N N	21 Kelley (D) Y Y Y Y	7 Harrison (D) Y N N N
1 Machrowicz (D) Y ? ✓ ?	34 Williams (R) N N N N	26 Morgan (D) Y Y Y Y	9 Jennings (D) Y Y Y Y
14 Rabaut (D) Y Y Y Y	New York City	14 Rhodes (D) Y Y Y Y	1 Robeson (D) Y ? ✓ ?
MINNESOTA	8 Anfuso (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	15 Walter (D) Y Y Y Y	8 Smith (D) Y N N N
8 Blatnik (D) Y Y Y Y	24 Buckley (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	17 Bush (R) ? ? ? ?	5 Tuck (D) Y N N Y
9 Krutson (D) Y Y Y Y	11 Celler (D) Y Y Y Y	10 Carrigg (R) X N N Y	10 Brayhill (R) Y N N ?
6 Marshall (D) Y N Y Y	7 Delaney (D) Y Y Y N	29 Corbett (R) Y ? X ?	6 Poff (R) N N N N
4 McCarthy (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	23 Dollinger (D) Y ? ✓ ?	8 Curtin (R) N N N N	WASHINGTON
3 Wier (D) Y Y Y Y	19 Farberstein (D) Y ? ✓ ?	9 Dague (R) N N N N	AL Magnuson (D) ✓ Y Y Y
7 Andersen (R) N N N N	22 Healey (D) ✓ ? ? ?	12 Fenton (R) N N N N	4 Holmes (R) N Y Y Y
1 Andresen (R) N N N N	6 Holtzman (D) ✓ ? ? ?	27 Fulton (R) Y ? X ?	5 Horan (R) Y Y N Y
5 Judd (R) N N N Y	10 Kelly (D) Y Y Y Y	23 Gavin (R) N ? X ?	3 Mack (R) N ? ? ?
2 O'Hara (R) Y N N Y	9 Keogh (D) Y ? ✓ ?	7 James (R) N ? X ?	1 Pelly (R) N Y Y Y
MISSISSIPPI	13 Multer (D) Y ? ✓ ?	24 Kearns (R) Y Y Y Y	6 Tollefson (R) N Y Y Y
1 Abernethy (D) N Y Y Y	16 Powell (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	13 McConnell (R) N N N ?	2 Westland (R) Y ? ✓ ?
6 Colmer (D) Y N N Y	14 Rooney (D) Y Y Y Y	16 Mumma (R) N ? X ?	WEST VIRGINIA
3 Smith (D) Y Y Y Y	18 Santangelo (D) Y ? ✓ ?	22 Saylor (R) N ? X ?	3 Bailey (D) Y Y Y Y
2 Whitten (D) N Y Y Y	20 Teller (D) Y ? ✓ ?	18 Simpson (R) X ? X ?	6 Byrd (D) Y ? ✓ ?
4 Williams (D) N Y Y Y	21 Zelenko (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	19 Stauffer (R) N N N N	5 Kee (D) ✓ Y Y Y
5 Winstead (D) N Y Y Y	5 Bosch (R) N ? X ?	20 Van Zandt (R) N N N Y	2 Staggers (D) Y Y Y Y
MISSOURI	17 Couderc (R) X ? X ?	Philadelphia	1 Moore (R) N N N N
5 Bolling (D) Y Y Y Y	12 Dorn (R) ? N N N	1 Barrett (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	4 Neal (R) N N N N
7 Brown (D) Y Y Y Y	25 Fino (R) N ? X ?	3 Byrne (D) Y ? ✓ ?	WISCONSIN
9 Cannon (D) Y Y Y Y	4 Latham (R) X ? X ?	4 Chudoff (D) Y ? ✓ ?	9 Johnson (D) Y Y Y Y
8 Carnahan (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	15 Ray (R) Y N N N	2 Granahan (D) Y Y Y Y	5 Reuss (D) Y Y Y Y
4 Christopher (D) Y Y Y Y	NORTH CAROLINA	5 Green (D) Y Y Y Y	4 Zablocki (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?
6 Hull (D) Y Y Y Y	9 Alexander (D) ✓ Y ✓ ?	6 Scott (R) N ? X ?	8 Byrnes (R) N N N N
10 Jones (D) N Y Y Y	3 Barden (D) Y ? ✓ ?	RHODE ISLAND	7 Laird (R) ? ? ? ?
11 Karsten (D) Y Y Y Y	1 Bonner (D) Y Y Y Y	2 Fogarty (D) Y ? ✓ ?	10 O'Kanski (R) Y N N Y
11 Maulder (D) Y Y Y Y	4 Cooley (D) ✓ ? ✓ ?	1 Forand (D) Y Y Y Y	1 Smith (R) N N N N
3 Sullivan (D) Y Y Y Y	6 Durham (D) Y Y Y Y	SOUTH CAROLINA	2 Tewes (R) N N N N
2 Curtis (R) ? ? ? ?	2 Fountain (D) Y N Y Y	4 Ashmore (D) Y Y Y Y	6 Van Pelt (R) N N N N
MONTANA	8 Kitchin (D) Y N Y Y	3 Dorn (D) Y Y Y Y	3 Withrow (R) Y N N Y
2 Anderson (D) Y Y Y Y	7 Lennon (D) Y N N Y	5 Hemphill (D) Y ? ✓ ?	WYOMING
1 Metcalf (D) Y Y Y Y			AL Thomson (R) N N N Y

CQ House Votes 93 through 97.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215.)

House Unanimously Cites Two for Contempt of Congress, Modifies Jury Trial Amendment, Approves FBI Files Bill

93. H Res 407. Citing Louis Earl Hartman for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer certain questions of the Un-American Activities Committee. Contempt resolution adopted 276-0 (D 162-0; R 114-0), Aug. 23, 1957. The President took no position on the resolution. (See story, p. 1053)

94. H Res 409. Citing Bernard Silber for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer certain questions of the Un-American Activities Committee. Contempt resolution adopted 261-0 (D 153-0; R 108-0), Aug. 23, 1957. The President took no position on the resolution. (See story, p. 1053)

95. HR 6127. Civil Rights Act of 1957. Madden (D Ind.) motion to end debate on a provision (H Res 410) amending the Senate's jury trial amendment. Agreed to 274-101 (D 124-86; R 150-15), Aug. 27, 1957. The President took no position on the motion. (See story, p. 1057)

96. HR 6127. Adoption of the modified jury trial provision. Adopted 279-97 (D 128-82; R 151-15), Aug. 27, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 1057)

97. HR 7915. Amend the U.S. Code to restrict the use of FBI files by defendants in criminal cases, thus limiting the effects of the Supreme Court's Jencks decision. Passed 351-17 (D 185-17; R 166-0), Aug. 27, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 1055)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	93	94	95	96	97	Vote No.	93	94	95	96	97	Vote No.	93	94	95	96	97
Yea	276	263	274	279	351	Yea	162	154	124	128	185	Yea	114	109	150	151	166
Nay	0	0	0	101	97	Nay	0	0	86	82	17	Nay	0	0	15	15	0

93 94 95 96 97						93 94 95 96 97						93 94 95 96 97						93 94 95 96 97						
ALABAMA						Los Angeles County						IDAHO						IOWA						
3 Andrews	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	23 Doyle	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	4 Flynt	(D)	?	?	N	N	4 Adair	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin	(D)	?	?	?	N	19 Holfield	(D)	?	?	?	✓	✓	3 Forrester	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	5 Beamer	(R)	?	?	?	?
7 Elliott	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	17 King	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Landrum	(D)	?	?	N	N	7 Bray	(R)	?	?	?	?
2 Grant	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	26 Roosevelt	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Lanham	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	11 Brownson	(R)	?	?	Y	Y
9 Huddleston	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	21 Hiestand	(R)	?	?	?	X	?	2 Pilcher	(D)	?	?	N	N	2 Halleck	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	(D)	Y	?	?	N	25 Hillings	(R)	?	?	?	?	?	1 Preston	(D)	?	?	X	X	6 Harden	(R)	?	?	?	?
5 Rains	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	22 Holt	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson	(D)	Y	?	N	N	10 Harvey	(R)	?	?	?	?
4 Roberts	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	18 Hosmer	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						3 Nimtz	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Selden	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	16 Jackson	(R)	?	?	?	?	?						9 Wilson	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ARIZONA						ILLINOIS						2 Budge						6 Coad						
2 Udall	(D)	✓	✓	✓	?	25 Gray	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Pfost	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	5 Cunningham	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	(R)	?	?	?	Y	21 Mack	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Budge	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gross	(R)	Y	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS						24 Price						16 Allen						8 Hoeven						
1 Gathings	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	17 Arends	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Allen	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Jensen	(R)	Y	Y	N	N
4 Harris	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	19 Chiperfield	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	4 LeCompte	(R)	Y	Y	?	?
5 Hays	(D)	?	?	?	N	14 Keeney	(R)	?	?	N	N	Y	19 Chiperfield	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	1 Schwengel	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	15 Mason	(R)	?	?	X	X	?	14 Keeney	(R)	?	?	N	N	2 Talle	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	18 Michel	(R)	?	?	X	X	?	15 Mason	(R)	?	?	X	X	KANSAS					
3 Trimble	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	20 Simpson	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Michel	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	5 Breeding	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						22 Springer						23 Vursell						1 Avery						
2 Engle	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Vursell	(R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	20 Simpson	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 George	(R)	?	?	?	?
14 Hagen	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chicago-Cook County						7 Vacancy						4 Rees						
11 McFall	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Boyle	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Springer	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Scrivner	(R)	Y	Y	✓	✓
8 Miller	(D)	?	?	?	?	1 Dawson	(D)	?	?	Y	Y	?	23 Vursell	(R)	Y	Y	?	?	6 Smith	(R)	Y	?	?	?
3 Moss	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Gordon	(D)	?	?	?	?	?						KENTUCKY						
29 Saund	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						4 Chelf	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y
5 Shelley	(D)	?	?	?	Y	6 O'Brien	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						1 Gregory	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	
27 Sheppard	(D)	?	?	Y	Y	2 O'Hara	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N						2 Natcher	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
12 Sisk	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Yates	(D)	?	?	Y	N	Y						7 Perkins	(D)	Y	?	Y	Y	
7 Allen	(R)	?	?	?	?	3 Byrne	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y						5 Spence	(D)	?	?	N	N	
6 Baldwin	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Church	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						6 Watts	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
10 Gubser	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Collier	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						3 Robison	(R)	?	?	?	?	
4 Mailliard	(R)	?	?	?	?	4 McVey	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						8 Siler	(R)	?	?	✓	✓	
1 Scudder	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Sheehan	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y						LOUISIANA						
13 Teague	(R)	?	?	?	?	INDIANA						8'Denton						2 Boggs						
28 Utt	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	1 Madden	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						4 Brooks	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	
30 Wilson	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	8'Denton						1 Hebert						1 Hebert						
9 Younger	(R)	Y	Y	✓	✓	5 Davis						8 Long						8 Long						

CQ House Votes 93 through 97.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215.)

93 94 95 96 97						93 94 95 96 97						93 94 95 96 97						93 94 95 96 97												
6 Morrison	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	NEBRASKA					5 Scott	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	6 McMillan	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y					
5 Passman	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2 Cunningham	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Shuford	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2 Riley	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
7 Thompson	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	3 Harrison	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Whitener	(D)	?	?	N	N	Y	1 Rivers	(D)	?	?	N	N	Y			
3 Willis	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	4 Miller	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Jonas	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA									
MAINE						1 Weaver	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA					1 McGovern	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N						
2 Coffin	(D)	?	?	?	Y	N	NEVADA					AL Burdick	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	2 Berry	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
1 Hale	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Boring	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Krueger	(R)	?	?	?	?	?	TENNESSEE									
3 McIntire	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE					OHIO					6 Bass	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y							
MARYLAND						2 Bass	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	9 Ashley	(D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Cooper	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y		
4 Fallon	(D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	1 Merrow	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Feighan	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Davis	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
7 Friedel	(D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	NEW JERSEY					18 Hays	(D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	4 Ewins	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
3 Garmatz	(D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	11 Addonizio	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Kirwan	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Frazier	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
5 Lankford	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	10 Rodino	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Polk	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Loser	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
2 Devereux	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Sieminski	(D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	21 Vanik	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Murray	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
6 Hyde	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Thompson	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Ayres	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	2 Baker	(R)	?	?	N	N	Y			
1 Miller	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Auchincloss	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Baumhart	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	1 Reece	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y			
MASSACHUSETTS						8 Canfield	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	TEXAS										
2 Boland	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Delloy	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	22 Bolton	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Beckworth	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
4 Donohue	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	6 Dwyer	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Brooks	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
7 Lane	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Frelinghuysen	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	7 Brown	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Burleson	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
8 Macdonald	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Vacancy							5 Cleveland	(R)	?	?	X	X	?	AL Dies	(D)	?	?	X	X	?			
12 McCormack	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	12 Kean	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	11 Dennison	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	7 Dowdy	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
11 O'Neill	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Osmers	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Henderson	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Fisher	(D)	Y	Y	?	?	?			
3 Philbin	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	7 Widnall	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	2 Hess	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Ikard	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
6 Bates	(R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	1 Wolverton	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Jenkins	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilday	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
10 Curtis	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NEW MEXICO					4 McCulloch	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Kilgore	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
1 Heseltin	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Dempsey	(D)	Y	?	?	?	?	17 McGregor	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	19 Mahon	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
14 Martin	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Montoya	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Minshall	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
9 Nicholson	(R)	?	?	?	?	?	NEW YORK					3 Schenck	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Poage	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y					
5 Rogers	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	30 O'Brien	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	1 Scherer	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	4 Rayburn	(D)	-	-	-	-	-			
13 Wigglesworth	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Becker	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	12 Vories	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Rogers	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
MICHIGAN						37 Cole	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA					3 Albert	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Rutherford	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Bennett	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Derounian	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	5 Jarman	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague	(D)	?	?	?	?	?			
8 Bentley	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	26 Dooley	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	2 Edmondson	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Thomas	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
18 Broomfield	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	27 Gwinn	(R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	5 Jarman	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
10 Cedarberg	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	32 Kearney	(R)	?	?	?	?	?	6 Harris	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Thornberry	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
6 Chamberlain	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	38 Keating	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Steed	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Wright	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
5 Ford	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	33 Kilburn	(R)	?	?	?	?	?	1 Belcher	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Young	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
9 Griffin	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	40 Miller	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	OREGON					3 Green	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	?				
4 Hoffman	(R)	?	?	?	X	X	39 Osterlag	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	4 Porter	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Dawson	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y		
3 Johansen	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	42 Pillion	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Ullman	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Dixon	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
11 Knox	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	41 Radwan	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Norblad	(R)	?	?	?	?	?	VERMONT									
7 McIntosh	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	43 Reed	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA					AL Prouty	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
2 Meador	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	35 Riehlman	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	25 Clark	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	VIRGINIA								
Detroit-Wayne County						28 St. George	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	28 Eberharter	(D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?	4 Abbit	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y		
13 Diggs	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	36 Taber	(R)	Y	?	N	N	Y	11 Flood	(D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
15 Dingell	(D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	31 Taylor	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	30 Holland	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
17 Griffiths	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Wainwright	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	21 Kelley	(D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
16 Lesinski	(D)	?	?	?	?	?	29 Wharton	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	26 Morgan	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Jennings	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
1 Machrowicz	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	34 Williams	(R)	Y	?	?	?	?	15 Rhodes	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Robeson	(D)	?	?	N	N	Y			
14 Rabaut	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	New York City					17 Walter	(D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	8 Smith	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y					
MINNESOTA						8 Anfuso	(D)	?	?	?	?	?	17 Bush	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	5 Tuck	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y				
8 Blatnik	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	24 Buckley	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	10 Carrigg	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Brayhill	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
9 Knutson	(D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	11 Celler	(D)	?	?	?	Y	N	29 Corbett	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	6 Poff	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
6 Marshall	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Delaney	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Curtin	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	WASHINGTON									
4 McCarthy	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	23 Dollinger	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	9 Dague	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Magnuson	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
3 Wier	(D)	?	?	?	?	?	19 Farbstein	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	12 Fenton	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
7 Andersen	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Healey	(D)	?	?	?	?	?	27 Fulton	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan	(R)	Y	Y	?	?	?			
1 Andresen	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	6 Holtzman	(D)	?	?	?	?	?	23 Gavin	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	3 Mack	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
5 Judd	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Kelly	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 James	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	1 Pelly	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
2 O'Hara	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Keogh	(D)	?	?	?	Y	N	24 Kearns	(R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	6 Tollefson	(R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y			
MISSISSIPPI						13 Multer	(D)	X	X	Y	N	Y	13 McConnell	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	2 Westland	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y			
1 Abernethy	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	16 Powell	(D)	?	?	?	?	?	16 Mumma	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA									
6 Colmer	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	14 Rooney	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Saylor	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	3 Bailey	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
3 Smith	(D)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	18 Santangelo	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	18 Simpson	(R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	6 Byrd	(D)	?	?	N	N	Y			
2 Whitten	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	20 Teller	(D)	?	?	?	Y	N	19 Stauffer	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
4 Williams	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	21 Zelenko	(D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Staggers	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
5 Winstead	(D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	5 Bosch	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Philadelphia							1 Moore	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
MISSOURI						17 Couder	(R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	1 Barrett	(D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	4 Neal	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
5 Bolling	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Dorn	(R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Byrne	(D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	WISCONSIN									
7 Brown	(D)	Y																												

CQ House Vote 98.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote No. 217)

House Revises Immigration and Nationality Laws To Relieve Hardship Cases by a 294-58 Roll Call

98. S 2792. A bill revising the immigration and nationality laws to relieve certain "hardship" cases.

Passed 295-58 (D 141-49; R 154-9), Aug. 28, 1957.

A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 1056)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.		98		Vote No.		98		Vote No.		98	
Yea		295		Yea		141		Yea		154	
Nay		58		Nay		49		Nay		9	

98	98	98	98
ALABAMA 3 Andrews (D) N 1 Boykin (D) Y 7 Elliott (D) Y 2 Grant (D) N 9 Huddleston (D) Y 8 Jones (D) Y 5 Rains (D) ? 4 Roberts (D) Y 6 Selden (D) N ARIZONA 2 Udall (D) ? 1 Rhodes (R) Y ARKANSAS 1 Gathings (D) N 4 Harris (D) N 5 Hays (D) ? 2 Mills (D) N 6 Norrell (D) N 3 Trimble (D) Y CALIFORNIA 2 Engle (D) Y 14 Hagen (D) Y 11 McFall (D) Y 8 Miller (D) ? 3 Moss (D) Y 29 Sound (D) Y 5 Shelley (D) Y 27 Sheppard (D) Y 12 Sisk (D) Y 7 Allen (R) ? 6 Baldwin (R) Y 10 Gubser (R) Y 4 Mailliard (R) ? 1 Scudder (R) Y 13 Teague (R) ? 28 Utt (R) Y 30 Wilson (R) Y 9 Younger (R) ?	Los Angeles County 23 Doyle (D) Y 19 Holifield (D) ? 17 King (D) Y 26 Roosevelt (D) Y 21 Hiestand (R) ? 25 Hillings (R) ? 22 Holt (R) Y 18 Hosmer (R) Y 16 Jackson (R) ? 24 Lipscomb (R) Y 15 McDonough (R) ? 20 Smith (R) ? COLORADO 4 Aspinall (D) Y 1 Rogers (D) Y 3 Chenoweth (R) Y 2 Hill (R) Y CONNECTICUT 3 Cretella (R) Y 1 May (R) Y 4 Morano (R) Y 5 Patterson (R) Y AL Sadlak (R) ? 2 Seely-Brown (R) Y DELAWARE AL Haskell (R) Y FLORIDA 2 Bennett (D) N 4 Fascell (D) ✓ 7 Haley (D) N 5 Harlong (D) N 8 Matthews (D) N 6 Rogers (D) N 3 Sikes (D) ? 1 Cramer (R) Y GEORGIA 8 Blitch (D) ? 10 Brown (D) N 5 Davis (D) N	4 Flynt (D) N 3 Forrester (D) Y 9 Landrum (D) N 7 Lanham (D) Y 2 Pilcher (D) ? 1 Preston (D) ? 6 Vinson (D) ? IDAHO 1 Pfost (D) Y 2 Budge (R) Y ILLINOIS 25 Gray (D) Y 21 Mack (D) Y 24 Price (D) Y 16 Allen (R) Y 17 Arends (R) Y 19 Chipfield (R) Y 14 Keeney (R) Y 15 Mason (R) ? 18 Michel (R) Y 20 Simpson (R) N 22 Springer (R) Y 23 Vursell (R) ? Chicago-Cook County 7 Vacancy 12 Boyle (D) Y 1 Dawson (D) ? 8 Gordon (D) ? 5 Kluczynski (D) Y 6 O'Brien (D) Y 2 O'Hara (D) Y 9 Yates (D) Y 3 Byrne (R) Y 13 Church (R) Y 10 Collier (R) Y 4 McVey (R) Y 11 Sheehan (R) Y INDIANA 8 Denton (D) Y 1 Madden (D) Y	4 Adair (R) Y 5 Beamer (R) ? 7 Bray (R) ? 11 Brownson (R) Y 2 Halleck (R) Y 6 Harden (R) ? 10 Harvey (R) ? 3 Nimtz (R) Y 9 Wilson (R) Y IOWA 6 Coad (D) Y 5 Cunningham (R) Y 3 Gross (R) N 8 Hoeven (R) Y 7 Jensen (R) Y 4 LeCompte (R) ? 1 Schwengel (R) Y 2 Talle (R) Y KANSAS 5 Breeding (D) Y 1 Avery (R) Y 3 George (R) ? 4 Rees (R) Y 2 Scrivner (R) ? 6 Smith (R) ? KENTUCKY 4 Chelf (D) Y 1 Gregory (D) N 2 Natcher (D) Y 7 Perkins (D) Y 5 Spence (D) Y 6 Watts (D) Y 3 Robison (R) ? 8 Siler (R) X LOUISIANA 2 Boggs (D) Y 4 Brooks (D) X 1 Hebert (D) Y 8 Long (D) N

CQ House Vote 98.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote No. 217)

98	98	98	98
6 Morrison (D) ? 5 Passman (D) Y 7 Thompson (D) Y 3 Willis (D) Y MAINE 2 Coffin (D) ? 1 Hale (R) Y 3 McIntire (R) Y MARYLAND 4 Fallon (D) Y 7 Friedel (D) Y 3 Garmatz (D) Y 5 Lankford (D) Y 2 Devereux (R) Y 6 Hyde (R) Y 1 Miller (R) Y MASSACHUSETTS 2 Boland (D) Y 4 Donohue (D) Y 7 Lane (D) Y 8 Macdonald (D) Y 12 McCormack (D) Y 11 O'Neill (D) Y 3 Philbin (D) Y 6 Bates (R) Y 10 Curtis (R) Y 1 Heseltin (R) Y 14 Martin (R) Y 9 Nicholson (R) ? 5 Rogers (R) Y 13 Wigglesworth (R) Y MICHIGAN 12 Bennett (R) Y 8 Bentley (R) Y 18 Broomfield (R) Y 10 Cederberg (R) Y 6 Chamberlain (R) Y 5 Ford (R) Y 9 Griffin (R) Y 4 Hoffman (R) ? 3 Johansen (R) N 11 Knox (R) Y 7 McIntosh (R) Y 2 Meador (R) Y Detroit-Wayne County 13 Diggs (D) Y 15 Dingell (D) Y 17 Griffiths (D) ? 16 Lesinski (D) ? 1 Machrowicz (D) Y 14 Rabaut (D) Y MINNESOTA 8 Blatnik (D) Y 9 Knutson (D) Y 6 Marshall (D) Y 4 McCarthy (D) Y 3 Wier (D) ? 7 Andersen (R) Y 1 Andresen (R) Y 5 Judd (R) Y 2 O'Hara (R) Y MISSISSIPPI 1 Abernethy (D) N 6 Colmer (D) N 3 Smith (D) Y 2 Whitten (D) N 4 Williams (D) N 5 Winstead (D) N MISSOURI 5 Bolling (D) Y 7 Brown (D) Y 9 Cannon (D) ? 8 Carnahan (D) Y 4 Christopher (D) Y 6 Hull (D) Y 10 Jones (D) N 1 Karsten (D) Y 11 Moulder (D) Y 3 Sullivan (D) Y 2 Curtis (R) Y MONTANA 2 Anderson (D) ? 1 Metcalf (D) Y	NEBRASKA 2 Cunningham (R) Y 3 Harrison (R) Y 4 Miller (R) Y 1 Weaver (R) Y NEVADA AL Baring (D) Y NEW HAMPSHIRE 2 Bass (R) Y 1 Merrow (R) Y NEW JERSEY 11 Addonizio (D) Y 10 Rodino (D) Y 13 Sieminski (D) Y 4 Thompson (D) ? 3 Auchincloss (R) Y 8 Canfield (R) Y 14 Dellay (R) ? 6 Dwyer (R) Y 5 Frelinghuysen (R) Y 2 Vacancy 12 Kean (R) Y 9 Caspers (R) Y 7 Widnall (R) Y 1 Wolverton (R) Y NEW MEXICO AL Dempsey (D) Y AL Montoya (D) Y NEW YORK 30 O'Brien (D) Y 3 Becker (R) Y 37 Cole (R) Y 2 Derounian (R) Y 26 Dooley (R) Y 27 Gwinn (R) ? 32 Kearney (R) ? 38 Keating (R) Y 33 Kilburn (R) ? 40 Miller (R) Y 39 Osterlag (R) Y 42 Pillian (R) Y 41 Radwan (R) Y 43 Reed (R) Y 35 Riehlman (R) Y 28 St. George (R) Y 36 Taber (R) Y 31 Taylor (R) Y 1 Wainwright (R) Y 29 Wharton (R) Y 34 Williams (R) ? New York City 8 Anfuso (D) ✓ 24 Buckley (D) ✓ 11 Celler (D) Y 7 Delaney (D) Y 23 Dallinger (D) Y 19 Farbstain (D) Y 22 Healey (D) Y 6 Holtzman (D) ✓ 10 Kelly (D) Y 9 Keogh (D) ✓ 13 Multer (D) Y 16 Powell (D) ? 14 Rooney (D) Y 18 Santangelo (D) Y 20 Teller (D) Y 21 Zelenko (D) Y 5 Bosch (R) Y 17 Coudert (R) Y 12 Dorn (R) Y 25 Fino (R) Y 4 Latham (R) Y 15 Ray (R) Y NORTH CAROLINA 9 Alexander (D) N 3 Barden (D) ? 1 Bonnar (D) ? 4 Cooley (D) Y 6 Durham (D) Y 2 Fountain (D) Y 8 Kitchen (D) N 7 Lennon (D) Y	5 Scott (D) N 12 Shuford (D) N 11 Whitener (D) N 10 Jonas (R) Y NORTH DAKOTA AL Burdick (R) Y AL Krueger (R) ? OHIO 9 Ashley (D) Y 20 Feighan (D) N 18 Hays (D) ? 19 Kirwan (D) Y 6 Polk (D) N 21 Vanik (D) Y 14 Ayres (R) Y 13 Baumhart (R) Y 8 Betts (R) Y 22 Bolton (R) ? 16 Bow (R) Y 7 Brown (R) Y 5 Clevenger (R) ? 11 Dennison (R) Y 15 Henderson (R) Y 2 Hess (R) N 10 Jenkins (R) Y 4 McCulloch (R) Y 17 McGregor (R) Y 23 Minshall (R) N 3 Schenck (R) Y 1 Scherer (R) N 12 Varys (R) N OKLAHOMA 3 Albert (D) Y 2 Edmondson (D) Y 5 Jarman (D) Y 6 Morris (D) Y 4 Steed (D) ? 1 Belcher (R) Y OREGON 3 Green (D) ? 4 Porter (D) Y 2 Ullman (D) Y 1 Norblad (R) ? PENNSYLVANIA 25 Clark (D) Y 28 Eberharter (D) Y 11 Flood (D) ? 30 Holland (D) Y 21 Kelley (D) Y 26 Morgan (D) Y 14 Rhodes (D) Y 15 Walter (D) ✓ 17 Bush (R) Y 10 Carrigg (R) Y 29 Corbett (R) Y 8 Curtin (R) Y 9 Dague (R) Y 12 Fenton (R) Y 27 Fulton (R) Y 23 Gavin (R) Y 7 James (R) Y 24 Kearns (R) Y 13 McConnell (R) ? 16 Mumma (R) Y 22 Saylor (R) Y 18 Simpson (R) Y 19 Stauffer (R) Y 20 Van Zandt (R) Y Philadelphia 1 Barrett (D) Y 3 Byrne (D) Y 4 Chudoff (D) Y 2 Granahan (D) Y 5 Green (D) Y 6 Scott (R) Y RHODE ISLAND 2 Fogarty (D) Y 1 Forand (D) Y SOUTH CAROLINA 4 Ashmore (D) Y 3 Dorn (D) N 5 Hemphill (D) N	6 McMillan (D) ? 2 Riley (D) N 1 Rivers (D) N SOUTH DAKOTA 1 McGovern (D) Y 2 Berry (R) N TENNESSEE 6 Bass (D) Y 8 Cooper (D) N 9 Davis (D) Y 4 Evins (D) Y 3 Frazier (D) Y 5 Loser (D) ? 7 Murray (D) N 2 Baker (R) Y 1 Reece (R) N TEXAS 3 Beckworth (D) Y 2 Brooks (D) Y 17 Bursleson (D) N AL Dies (D) ? 7 Dowdy (D) N 21 Fisher (D) N 13 Ikard (D) N 20 Kilday (D) Y 15 Kilgore (D) Y 19 Mahon (D) N 1 Patman (D) Y 11 Poage (D) Y 4 Rayburn (D) - 18 Rogers (D) N 16 Rutherford (D) N 6 Teague (D) ? 8 Thomas (D) Y 9 Thompson (D) Y 10 Thornberry (D) Y 12 Wright (D) Y 14 Young (D) ? 5 Alger (R) ? UTAH 2 Dawson (R) Y 1 Dixon (R) Y VERMONT AL Prouty (R) Y VIRGINIA 4 Abbitt (D) X 3 Gary (D) N 2 Hardy (D) Y 7 Harrison (D) N 9 Jennings (D) Y 1 Robeson (D) N 8 Smith (D) N 5 Tuck (D) N 10 Brayhill (R) Y 6 Poff (R) Y WASHINGTON AL Magnuson (D) ? 4 Holmes (R) Y 5 Moran (R) ? 3 Mack (R) Y 1 Pelly (R) Y 6 Tollefson (R) Y 2 Westland (R) Y WEST VIRGINIA 3 Bailey (D) ? 6 Byrd (D) Y 5 Kee (D) Y 2 Staggers (D) Y 1 Moore (R) Y 4 Neal (R) Y WISCONSIN 9 Johnson (D) Y 5 Reuss (D) Y 4 Zablocki (D) Y 8 Byrnes (R) Y 7 Laird (R) Y 10 O'Kanski (R) Y 1 Smith (R) Y 2 Tewes (R) Y 6 Van Pelt (R) Y 3 Withrow (R) ? WYOMING AL Thomson (R) Y

CQ Senate Votes 102 through 105.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Postal, Federal Pay and Compromise Rights Bill Passed After Motion to Send Civil Rights to Committee Rejected

102. HR 2474. Postal pay increase bill, authorizing an across-the-board raise of \$546 for postal field employees. Passed 69-17 (D 43-3; R 26-14), Aug. 27, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 1054)

103. HR 2462. Federal employees' salary increase, providing an 11 percent wage increase for Federal classified, judicial and legislative employees. Passed 64-22 (D 40-5; R 24-17), Aug. 27, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 1054)

104. HR 6127. Civil Rights Act of 1957. Thurmond (D S.C.) motion to send the modified jury trial provision of the House to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Rejected 18-66 (D 18-26; R 0-40), Aug. 27, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 1057)

105. HR 6127. Civil Rights Act of 1957. Johnson (D Texas) motion that the Senate concur in the House-approved provision permitting a jury trial in some criminal contempt cases involving voting rights. Agreed to 60-15 (D 23-15; R 37-0), Aug. 29, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 1057)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	102	103	104	105	Vote No.	102	103	104	105	Vote No.	102	103	104	105
Yea	69	64	18	60	Yea	43	40	18	23	Yea	26	24	0	37
Nay	17	22	66	15	Nay	3	5	26	15	Nay	14	17	40	0

102	103	104	105	102	103	104	105	102	103	104	105	102	103	104	105		
ALABAMA				IOWA				NEBRASKA				RHODE ISLAND					
Hill	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Hickenlooper	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Green	(D)	Y	Y	X	✓
Sparkman	(D)	✓	✓	✓	X	Martin	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Pastore	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				KANSAS				NEVADA				SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hayden	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Carlson	(R)	N	N	N	?	Johnston	(D)	Y	Y	Y	X
Goldwater	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Schoeppel	(R)	?	?	N	Y	Thurmond	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS				KENTUCKY				NEW HAMPSHIRE				SOUTH DAKOTA					
Fulbright	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Cooper	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Case	(R)	?	?	?	Y
McClellan	(D)	Y	N	Y	N	Morton	(R)	N	N	N	✓	Mundt	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				LOUISIANA				NEW JERSEY				TENNESSEE					
Knowland	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Ellender	(D)	Y	N	Y	N	Gore	(D)	Y	Y	N	✓
Kuchel	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Long	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Kefauver	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO				MAINE				NEW MEXICO				TEXAS					
Carroll	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Payne	(R)	Y	Y	X	✓	Yarborough	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y
Allott	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Smith	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Johnson	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				MARYLAND				NEW YORK				UTAH					
Bush	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Beall	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Bennett	(R)	N	N	N	Y
Purtell	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Butler	(R)	✓	✓	X	✓	Watkins	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH CAROLINA				VERMONT					
Frear	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Kennedy	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Aiken	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Saltonstall	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Flanders	(R)	✓	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA				MICHIGAN				NORTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA					
Holland	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	McNamara	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Byrd	(D)	N	N	Y	N
Smathers	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Potter	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Robertson	(D)	N	N	Y	N
GEORGIA				MINNESOTA				OHIO				WASHINGTON					
Russ 'I	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Humphrey	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Jackson	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Thye	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Magnuson	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO				MISSISSIPPI				OKLAHOMA				WEST VIRGINIA					
Church	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Eastland	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Neely	(D)	Y	Y	X	✓
Dworshak	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Senniss	(D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Revercomb	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS				MISSOURI				OREGON				WISCONSIN					
Douglas	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Hennings	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Proxmire	(D)	-	-	-	Y
Dirksen	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Symington	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Wiley	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA				MONTANA				PENNSYLVANIA				WYOMING					
Capehart	(R)	✓	✓	X	✓	Mansfield	(D)	Y	Y	N	✓	O'Mahoney	(D)	✓	✓	N	Y
Jenner	(R)	N	N	N	✓	Murray	(D)	Y	Y	N	✓	Barrett	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y

CQ Senate Votes 106 through 107.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Conference Reports on Mutual Security Appropriation And Bill to Safeguard FBI Files Are Adopted Easily

106. HR 9302. Mutual Security Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1958. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 59-19 (D 30-12; R 29-7), Aug. 29, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 1058)

107. S 2377. A bill to amend the U.S. Code to restrict the use of FBI files by defendants in criminal cases, thus limiting the effects of the Supreme Court's Jencks case decision. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 74-2 (D 39-1; R 35-1), Aug. 30, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 1055)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes). N Record Vote Against (nay).
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For. X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 — Not a Member when vote was taken. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	106	107		Vote No.	106	107		Vote No.	106	107	
Yea	59	74		Yea	30	39		Yea	29	35	
Nay	19	2		Nay	12	1		Nay	7	1	

106 107				106 107				106 107				106 107			
ALABAMA				IOWA				NEBRASKA				RHODE ISLAND			
Hill	(D)	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	(R)	Y	Y	Curtis	(R)	N	Y	Green	(D)	Y	✓
Sparkman	(D)	✓	✓	Martin	(R)	Y	Y	Hruska	(R)	N	Y	Pastore	(D)	Y	Y
ARIZONA				KANSAS				NEVADA				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Hayden	(D)	Y	Y	Carlson	(R)	?	?	Bible	(D)	N	Y	Johnston	(D)	X	✓
Goldwater	(R)	N	Y	Schoeppel	(R)	Y	Y	Malone	(R)	X	✓	Thurmond	(D)	N	Y
ARKANSAS				KENTUCKY				NEW HAMPSHIRE				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Fulbright	(D)	Y	Y	Cooper	(R)	Y	Y	Bridges	(R)	?	?	Case	(R)	Y	Y
McClellan	(D)	N	Y	Morton	(R)	✓	✓	Cotton	(R)	Y	Y	Mundt	(R)	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				LOUISIANA				NEW JERSEY				TENNESSEE			
Knowland	(R)	Y	Y	Ellender	(D)	N	Y	Case	(R)	Y	Y	Gore	(D)	Y	Y
Kuchel	(R)	Y	Y	Long	(D)	N	Y	Smith	(R)	Y	Y	Kefauver	(D)	Y	N
COLORADO				MAINE				NEW MEXICO				TEXAS			
Carroll	(D)	Y	Y	Payne	(R)	✓	✓	Anderson	(D)	?	?	Yarborough	(D)	Y	Y
Allott	(R)	Y	Y	Smith	(R)	Y	Y	Chavez	(D)	✓	✓	Johnson	(D)	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				MARYLAND				NEW YORK				UTAH			
Bush	(R)	Y	Y	Beall	(R)	Y	Y	Ives	(R)	Y	Y	Bennett	(R)	Y	Y
Purtell	(R)	Y	Y	Butler	(R)	✓	✓	Javits	(R)	Y	Y	Watkins	(R)	Y	Y
DELAWARE				MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH CAROLINA				VERMONT			
Frear	(D)	N	Y	Kennedy	(D)	Y	Y	Ervin	(D)	?	✓	Aiken	(R)	Y	Y
Williams	(R)	Y	Y	Saltonstall	(R)	Y	Y	Scott	(D)	Y	Y	Flanders	(R)	✓	✓
FLORIDA				MICHIGAN				NORTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA			
Holland	(D)	Y	Y	McNamara	(D)	Y	Y	Langer	(R)	N	N	Byrd	(D)	N	Y
Smathers	(D)	Y	Y	Potter	(R)	Y	Y	Young	(R)	N	Y	Robertson	(D)	N	Y
GEORGIA				MINNESOTA				OHIO				WASHINGTON			
Russell	(D)	N	Y	Humphrey	(D)	Y	Y	Lausche	(D)	Y	Y	Jackson	(D)	Y	Y
Talmadge	(D)	N	Y	Thye	(R)	Y	Y	Bricker	(R)	X	✓	Magnuson	(D)	Y	Y
IDAHO				MISSISSIPPI				OKLAHOMA				WEST VIRGINIA			
Church	(D)	Y	Y	Eastland	(D)	N	Y	Kerr	(D)	X	✓	Neely	(D)	✓	✓
Dworshak	(R)	N	Y	Stennis	(D)	N	Y	Monroney	(D)	Y	Y	Revercomb	(R)	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				MISSOURI				OREGON				WISCONSIN			
Douglas	(D)	Y	Y	Hennings	(D)	Y	Y	Morse	(D)	?	?	Praxmire	(D)	Y	Y
Dirksen	(R)	Y	Y	Symington	(D)	Y	Y	Neuberger	(D)	Y	Y	Wiley	(R)	Y	Y
INDIANA				MONTANA				PENNSYLVANIA				WYOMING			
Capehart	(R)	✓	✓	Mansfield	(D)	Y	Y	Clark	(D)	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	(D)	Y	Y
Jenner	(R)	X	✓	Murray	(D)	Y	✓	Marlin	(R)	Y	Y	Barrett	(R)	N	Y



The Week In Congress

Congressional Record Budget cutting and the Senate labor probe were the biggest accomplishments of the 1957 session of Congress, according to a cross-section of Congressmen and newspaper editors. CQ asked a group of Senators, Representatives and newspaper editors to evaluate the work of the 1957 Congressional year by listing what they considered its leading accomplishments and failures. The accomplishment most frequently listed by Members of Congress was reducing President Eisenhower's request for \$68 billion in appropriations by about \$5 billion. (Page 1031)

Another Democrat

The Senate Aug. 29 seated a new junior Senator from Wisconsin, Democrat William Proxmire, who scored an upset victory in an Aug. 27 special election. Proxmire defeated former Republican Gov. Walter J. Kohler, an Eisenhower supporter, in a five-way race for the seat left vacant by the death of Joseph R. McCarthy (R). Proxmire's election gave Senate Democrats a 50-46 margin over the GOP. (Page 1045)

Foreign Aid

In its final major action of the session, Congress reached agreement on a \$2,768,760,000 mutual security appropriation for fiscal 1958. The final total was \$256.9 million less than the Senate had voted, but \$469 million more than the original House figure. President Eisenhower was not expected to be overjoyed with the appropriation, which was \$618.1 million less than his \$3,386,860,000 request. (Page 1058)

Stormy Petrol

A Senate subcommittee had some sharp words for the Middle East Emergency Committee, an oil industry group appointed by the Administration to handle oil problems rising from the Suez crisis. In a report on its investigation of the oil industry, the subcommittee recommended limiting oil producers' 27½ percent depletion allowance to domestic production. (Page 1050)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: ICC rates, FBI files, foreign aid funds, p. 1059; postal pay raise, Federal pay raise, civil rights, p. 1066.

HOUSE: Capitol booklet, Rathbun dam, airline loan guarantees, p. 1060; contempt citations, civil rights, FBI files, p. 1062; immigration, p. 1064.

Thurmond's Filibuster

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) set a new record for a one-man Senate filibuster when he completed a 24-hour and 18-minute speech against the civil rights bill. The previous record holder was Wayne Morse (D Ore.). Thurmond's speech kept the Senate in an around-the-clock session for the first time in three years. When he sat down the Senate cleared the bill for the President. (Page 1057)

Traffic Safety

The leading authority in Congress on traffic safety problems is convinced that public apathy is the only thing blocking a 50-percent reduction in the Nation's highway toll. All that is needed to end "this slaughter;" says Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.), is increased use of auto seat belts. Roberts opposes passage of legislation requiring auto manufacturers to install seat belts as standard equipment, but he criticized the "industry attitude of waiting for the public to do its own demanding." (Page 1040)

Labor Unity

The second Labor Day after the merger of the AFL and the CIO finds a unified house of labor still to be built. Although the national headquarters staff of the unions has been merged and more than half of the state groups have joined together, few of the independent unions whose jurisdictions overlap have merged. Little or no progress has been made in what was billed as the primary reason for the AFL-CIO merger -- the unionization of non-unionized workers. And disclosures by a special Senate committee of corruption in some unions have brought additional problems to the AFL-CIO that could lead to partial dismemberment. (Page 1043)